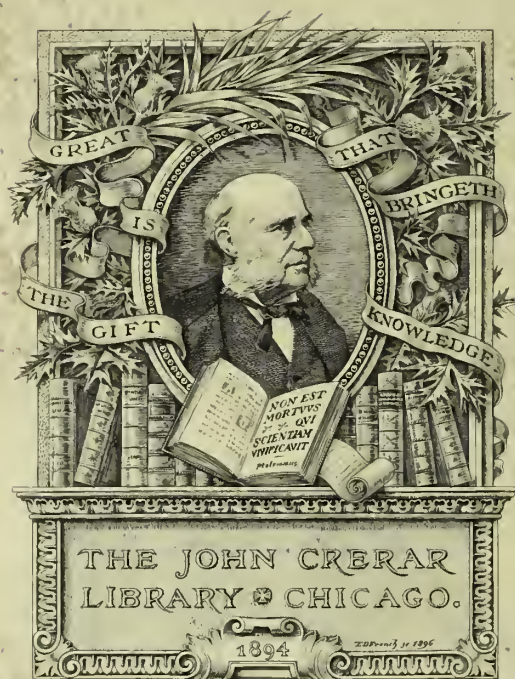


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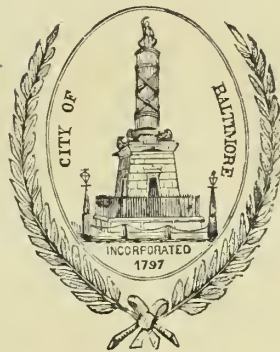
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THE
CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE.

HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEDICATION.



BALTIMORE:
PREPARED AND PRINTED
BY AUTHORITY OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL.
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INTRODUCTION.

THE CITY HALL is the most conspicuous of the public buildings of the city of Baltimore, and is a source of pride to her entire population. Although the site upon which it is located is not as desirable as many which might have been selected, the edifice itself is alike creditable to the Architect who originated the design and the gentlemen who superintended its construction. Prominent among the features of its history are some facts which distinguish it from other buildings of a public character. A leading fact is that whilst the building is constructed of the very best materials, and the workmanship is of the most excellent description (the work having been executed during a period of time when prices of materials and labor were greatly inflated), the City Hall was erected at less expense than any similar structure of equal dimensions in this country. There is also another event which characterizes its history, which may be regarded as unparalleled in the construction of public edifices in this country, and that is the fact that the building was erected and furnished for an amount less than the sum which had been appropriated for the purpose.

Several attempts were made to provide for its construction before the work was earnestly commenced and vigorously prosecuted to a successful completion. The first decisive step was taken in the year 1853, which, in the following year, resulted in the procurement of a suitable site for the erection of the building. Another advance movement was made in 1860, when a plan was adopted, and an ordinance passed providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to supervise the construction of the building. The

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Commissioners did not proceed farther than to receive proposals for the work—the estimated cost being largely in excess of the amount which had been appropriated for that purpose. By reason of this fact, and in view of the embarrassed state of public affairs—the country being on the eve of a civil war—the ordinance of 1860 was repealed and all proceedings thereunder suspended. After the repeal of the ordinance of 1860, the subject was repeatedly brought to the attention of the City Council in the annual communications of the Mayor to that body. In the year 1865 an ordinance was passed providing for the erection of a new City Hall, and the appointment of a Building Committee to superintend the construction of the same. This ordinance contained a provision that it should have no effect until the ninth section thereof (which authorized the issuing of five hundred thousand dollars of city bonds to meet the requirements of the ordinance) should be confirmed and ratified by the General Assembly of Maryland. An Act was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland on the 29th day of January, 1866, authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to build a new City Hall, and empowering them to issue bonds of the corporation to an amount not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, provided that the construction of the same should not be commenced within one year from the passage of the Act. In the early part of the year 1867, a Building Committee was appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of 1865, and contracts were awarded for the removal of the old buildings from the site selected for the City Hall, and also for the construction of the new building. On the 18th day of October, 1867, the corner-stone of the building was laid, although the cellar had been only partially excavated, and but a small portion of the foundation walls had been laid. Doubts having arisen in reference to the validity of the ordinance under which the Building Committee had been appointed, a resolution was adopted by the Mayor and City Council in the month of November, 1867, instructing the Register of the city to suspend all payments on account of the contracts entered into by the Building Committee, until their validity should be passed upon by a competent judicial tribunal. The legal question was raised by

an application to the Superior Court of Baltimore city for a writ of *mandamus* to issue against the Building Committee. An order was passed by the court refusing the *mandamus* and dismissing the petition. An appeal was taken from this order to the Court of Appeals, where the cause was heard at the April term, 1868, and on the 12th day of June, 1868, the Court of Appeals reversed the order of the Superior Court, remanded the cause, and the *mandamus* was issued. The court decided that the Act of Assembly of 1866 did not contain any words of confirmation or ratification of the ordinance under which the Building Committee had been appointed; that their appointment was unauthorized and nugatory; and that they had no authority whatever to award contracts for the construction of the City Hall.

At the session of the General Assembly of 1868 an Act was passed authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to issue bonds of the corporation to an amount not exceeding one million dollars to defray the expenses of erecting a City Hall. An ordinance was passed in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, a new Building Committee appointed (of which the Mayor was a member), contracts were entered into, the work of constructing the building resumed, and considerable progress made in the fulfillment of the various contracts awarded by the Committee. In the month of November, 1869, the ordinance of 1868 was changed, in several of its features, by the passage of a supplementary ordinance: the number of the Building Committee was reduced, and provision made for the selection of another Committee to supervise the construction of the building. One million dollars of bonds of the corporation, in addition to one million already issued, were authorized and issued under an Act of Assembly of 1870, and five hundred thousand dollars additional bonds were authorized and issued under an Act of Assembly of 1872. The means being thus provided for defraying the expenses of the construction of the building, the work was steadily and satisfactorily prosecuted under the supervision of the Building Committee last appointed, and on the 25th day of October, 1875, the new City Hall was finally completed, furnished and dedicated.

A resolution was adopted by the City Council on the 2d day of November, 1874, under which the undersigned were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the dedication of the City Hall. The Committee having discharged the duties devolved upon them, on the day succeeding the dedicatory ceremonies, a resolution was adopted by the respective Branches of the City Council, and approved by the Mayor, constituting the Committee, in conjunction with the Mayor of the city, a Commission to select a suitable person to prepare and superintend the publication of a history of the construction and dedication of the City Hall. The Commission organized in the month of November, 1875, and selected ALLEN E. FORRESTER, Esq., to prepare and superintend the publication of the history provided for by the resolution above referred to. The material from which the ensuing history was prepared was compiled by Mr. FORRESTER, in virtue of his appointment, and submitted to the Committee, who have carefully revised the same. The work embraces every material fact connected with the history of the City Hall, from its first inception in 1853 to its completion and occupancy in 1875, and is now published in a style which it is believed reflects credit upon all who participated in its execution. The illustrations, with the exception of the frontispiece, were designed by GEORGE A. FREDERICK, Esq., the Architect of the building, and lithographed by Messrs. A. HOEN & Co., who also designed and lithographed the frontispiece. The printing and binding were executed by Messrs. KELLY, PIET & COMPANY.

HENRY D. LONEY,
GEORGE A. KIRK,
CHARLES STREEPER,
WILLIAM E. STEWART,
COLUMBUS W. LEWIS,
MATTHEW W. DONAVIN.

HISTORY
OF
THE CITY HALL.

HISTORY OF THE CITY HALL

BALTIMORE-TOWN was erected into a city by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed on the 31st day of December, 1796. Shortly after the inhabitants of Baltimore city had been constituted a body politic and corporate, the subject of the erection of a City Hall was agitated, and in the year 1801 an ordinance was passed by the Mayor and City Council appointing Messrs. ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH, NICHOLAS ROGERS, RICHARD LAWSON, ELIAS ELLICOTT and JAMES McCANNON a Board of Commissioners, and conferring upon them authority to purchase a lot of ground and to erect thereon a suitable building for a City Hall. On the 4th day of March, 1802, an ordinance was passed by the Mayor and City Council suspending all proceedings under the ordinance above referred to for the space of three years, and on the 17th day of March, 1806, the subject of erecting a City Hall was indefinitely postponed by the passage of an ordinance repealing the ordinance of 1801.

The subject of providing suitable accommodations for the various municipal departments was agitated at different times after the date of the repeal of the ordinance of 1801. As the growth of the city demanded enlarged facilities for the transaction of the public business, several changes were made from time to time in

the selection of buildings to be used by the Mayor and City Council and the respective departments of the city government; but it was not until the year 1853 that anything like definite action took place with reference to the selection of a suitable site or the erection of a permanent City Hall.

On the 19th day of January, 1853, JAMES S. SUTER, Esq., a member of the Second Branch of the City Council from the third and fourth wards, offered a resolution appointing Messrs. JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, the President of the Second Branch; JOHN S. BROWN, the President of the First Branch; JABEZ M. GILL, member of the Second Branch; HUGH BOLTON and JOHN F. MCJILTON, members of the First Branch; and JOHN J. GRAVES, the Register of the city, a committee to recommend to the then present session of the City Council (if practicable) a suitable site for a City Hall, and the cost of said site. The resolution was adopted by the Second Branch on a subsequent day, and concurred in by the First Branch.

On the 19th day of May, 1853, JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, Esq., President of the Second Branch of the City Council, and Chairman of the Joint Special Committee on the subject of a new City Hall, submitted the following report:

The undersigned, Committee appointed to select a suitable site for a City Hall, and to ascertain the probable cost thereof, have given to the subject due consideration, and beg leave to present the following report:

So early as the year 1801, a Special Commission was appointed by the Mayor and City Council to build a City Hall. For reasons now unknown the subject seems to have passed from their attention at that time, and although it has been occasionally revived, yet with a continued increase of population, and, necessarily, an increased demand for enlarged accommodations for the several departments of our city government, and after half a century has passed away, and Baltimore has become the fourth commercial city in the Union, we

find her still standing in the same position, not having advanced a single step towards an object which so long ago was even then deemed desirable. When we look upon the many erections of private residences, exhibiting their beautiful proportions, their tasteful decorations and elaborate architectural display, which have sprung up within a few years in different sections of our city, we confess to a deep feeling of shame that we have nothing to show in keeping with all this, emanating from the city government; in humiliating contrast, on the contrary, we can only point to the miserable shanty—a standing source of mortification to every citizen—when enquired of by strangers for our *City Hall*.

This City Hall—the official quarters of the municipal government of a city of two hundred thousand souls—was originally a mere shell, erected for other and temporary purposes, and when first occupied by the city was even then unfit for a public hall. With the yearly increase of public business it is yearly becoming more and more inconvenient to our citizens from its contracted space; and as to the officers—if ingenuity had been taxed it could not have devised a place in every respect more unfit for the ready, convenient or safe transaction of their public duties. The accumulation of documents, now largely increased every year, are altogether unsafe, for so poorly constructed are the walls of the building that they offer but a trifling means of protection against fire. But it is not only from fire that there is danger. As necessity from time to time has made new accommodations requisite, the apartments have been altered and patched and weakened, until what was originally insecure has been made still more so, and the lives of the occupants of one apartment at least are endangered whenever the room above them becomes crowded by an audience. This was the case at the last inauguration of the Mayor, when, from the many collected in the chamber of the First Branch, the girder supporting the floor sprung to such an extent as to compel the Collector and his assistants to leave their office.

But to enlarge upon the subject would be a waste of words. The necessity of erecting a new and suitable hall is conceded by all. The very appointment of your committee is an admission to this effect on the part of the City Council. Public taste, public pride, public convenience, all call for some practical movement—some decided action to be taken—and that *at once*. Never was there a more propitious time to engage in earnest in the prosecution of this much required public improvement. Baltimore has a widespread reputation for her public spirit, and never was there

a more pressing demand for the exercise of this quality than the present one. She is, too, a city of conventions. Central in her position, she draws strangers from all quarters of our extended country, in large and intelligent religious and political assemblages. There is something due to honorable pride in pointing to our public institutions, as evidences of that taste and refinement which are never lost upon a stranger visiting a large city. Baltimore requires a municipal Hall in every respect worthy of herself. Something besides the mere levying and collection of taxes is required of all governments, whether municipal or national. Baltimore has attained a position, when to beautify herself by public squares—by public buildings—by public improvements of the useful and ornamental—she will only be complying with a demand which a civilized refinement exacts from all communities. Her rapidly increasing size, her wealth, her growing importance as an enterprising and prosperous commercial emporium, are all significant of what is expected of her.

While all this, indeed, would be the creation of those, in the aggregate, who supply the public means, yet an appreciative taste for the beautiful would be reflected back upon each individual citizen, more humanizing in its influence upon the moral and social relations of a community than uncultivated taste or niggardly parsimony can ever hope to comprehend.

In concluding their present duties, your Committee would state that, having examined three several sites, each of which is central and desirable, they have ascertained, as far as practicable, the probable cost to be as follows:

No. 1—area about 27,900 square feet,	\$111,000
“ 2— “ “ 53,190 “ “		137,200
“ 3— “ “ 40,820 “ “		140,000

For the purpose of enabling the city to adopt suitable measures for the actual prosecution of the proposed improvement, your Committee would respectfully offer the following resolutions, and, at the same time, present a draft of an Act of Assembly, the passage of both of which will become necessary as preliminary to an engagement in the proposed erection.

J. B. SEIDENSTRICKER,
 JABEZ M. GILL,
 JOHN S. BROWN,
 HUGH BOLTON,
 J. F. McJILTON,
 JOHN J. GRAVES, Register,
Committee

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the accompanying Act of Assembly be sent to the General Assembly of Maryland, with the request that the same be passed into a law.

Resolved, That the Mayor, with the approbation of the City Council in convention, appoint a commission of five persons to locate and purchase a site and procure plans for a City Hall, and report the same to the next annual session of the City Council.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted by the respective Branches of the City Council, and on the 28th day of May, 1853, were approved by Hon. J. SMITH HOLLINS, the Mayor of the city.

The General Assembly having closed its session before the above action had been taken by the City Council, nothing further was done under the resolutions at that time.

On the 27th day of February, 1854, the subject was revived in the Second Branch of the City Council. On motion of B. ALBERT VICKERS, Esq., the member from the fifteenth and sixteenth wards, a message was sent to the First Branch "proposing, with their concurrence, that the committee appointed by the City Council of the preceding year in relation to a City Hall be continued, in so far as the members of said committee are members of the present Council, and that the vacancies existing in the First Branch be filled, and that the said committee be directed to send the Act of Assembly relating to the City Hall to the General Assembly of Maryland, and obtain its assent thereto.

The First Branch non-concurred in the proposition and notified the Second Branch, by message, to that effect. On the receipt of the message by the Second Branch, JAMES S. SUTER, Esq., made a motion, which was determined in the affirmative, that a message be sent to the First Branch requesting the appointment of a committee of conference on the proposition. This request was

assented to by the First Branch, and Messrs. JAMES S. SUTER, JOHN T. FARLOW and HENRY WEBSTER, of the Second Branch, and Messrs. JOSEPH SIMMS, ELI Y. REESE, and FRANCIS H. B. BOYD, of the First Branch, were selected as the committee. The committee of conference agreed upon a favorable report, and submitted a resolution "that the committee on the procurement of a site for a City Hall [the vacancies existing in the First Branch being filled by the President by the appointment of Messrs. FRANCIS H. B. BOYD, JOHN R. COX and DANIEL LEPSON] be directed to send the Act of Assembly relating to the City Hall to the General Assembly of Maryland, and obtain its assent thereto." The resolution was adopted by the Second Branch on the 2d day of March, 1854, and concurred in by the First Branch.

On the 6th day of March, 1854, a motion was made in the Second Branch by JOHN STEWART, Esq., member from the nineteenth and twentieth wards, and determined in the affirmative that a message be sent to the First Branch "proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee, to proceed to Annapolis to present to the Legislature of Maryland a copy of an Act of Assembly in relation to a new City Hall, with a view to procure the enactment of the same." The proposition was concurred in by the First Branch, and Messrs. JABEZ M. GILL, HENRY WEBSTER and B. ALBERT VICKERS, of the Second Branch, and Messrs. JOHN FRANCE, JOSEPH SIMMS and SAMUEL G. SPICER, of the First Branch, were appointed the committee.

The Special Committee proceeded to Annapolis on the 7th day of March, 1854, and on the 10th day of the same month the draft of the Act of Assembly hereinbefore referred to was passed.

This act authorized the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to purchase a site for a City Hall, and in the

event of a failure to agree with the owner or owners of such site, as to the value thereof, to condemn the same by process of law, and to erect thereon a suitable structure. To the accomplishment of the end the act empowered the Mayor and City Council to issue certificates of City Stock to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, bearing an annual interest of five per cent., and redeemable at such time as might be deemed most expedient; or to borrow money to the amount aforesaid upon the credit of the corporation.

In connection with the foregoing, on the 3d day of April, 1854, JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, Esq., the Chairman of the Special Committee, submitted the following report in the Second Branch of the City Council:

The Committee to whom was referred the selection of a site for a new City Hall beg leave respectfully to report that, having carefully examined several pieces of ground which to them seemed suitable for the erection of a new City Hall, and being impressed with the necessity of selecting such an one as shall offer at the same time a central position as well as space sufficient to place thereon a building equal to the accommodation of the largely increasing municipal business, and that will do credit to the city, now the third in size in the Union, they have concluded to present to the consideration of the City Council the annexed ordinance authorizing the purchase of the square of ground therein described as in every respect calculated to meet the wants, as well as the convenience of, the community. The price they consider as not unreasonable, while the terms are such as will press most lightly upon the treasury. Under all the circumstances, the Committee look upon the opportunity of securing this very desirable site as most fortunate in every view.

This report was signed by Messrs. J. B. SEIDENSTRICKER, JABEZ M. GILL, B. ALBERT VICKERS, JOHN S. BROWN, F. E. B. HINTZE, F. H. B. BOYD, JOSEPH SIMMS and JOHN J. GRAVES, Register of the City. The names of Messrs. F. E. B. HINTZE and JOSEPH SIMMS, who were not

members of the Committee, being attached to the report through inadvertence, the report was re-committed to the Committee on the succeeding day, and a similar report, signed by all the gentlemen above named (except Messrs. HINTZE and SIMMS), and also by Messrs. JOHN R. COX and DANIEL LEPSON, was presented in the Second Branch by the Chairman on the 5th day of April.

The following is a copy of the ordinance which accompanied the report of the Committee:

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE TO LEASE CERTAIN PROPERTY, SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF FAYETTE AND NORTH STREETS.

Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the Commissioners of Finance be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to lease from Messrs. George Brown and John White all that square of ground bounded on the north by Lexington Street or Orange Alley, south by Fayette Street, east by Holliday Street, and West by North Street, with the improvements thereon; *provided* the said lease can be effected upon the following terms and conditions:

1. The Mayor and City Council agree to pay George Brown, his heirs and assigns, an annual rent of two thousand six hundred and forty dollars, payable quarterly, subject to a ground rent of sixty dollars per annum; and to John White, his heirs and assigns, the annual rent of three thousand six hundred dollars, payable quarterly, subject to a ground rent of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum; the said rents to commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and to continue for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore at any time within twelve years from the date of the passage of this ordinance, at the rate of six per centum upon the respective amounts of rent received by George Brown and John White, their heirs and assigns, as herein stated; and the option is to be given in said agreement of lease to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to take possession of said property at any time anterior to the 1st of January, 1858, by giving twelve months' notice to the said George Brown and John White, their heirs or assigns, of their desire so to do, and the

rents aforementioned shall commence on the date when said possession is given.

2. And provided that said agreement shall contain a covenant that the said parties shall convey their respective interests in said property to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in the manner and upon the terms above set forth.

3. And that the agreement of lease shall be approved by the Counsellor of the City, who shall be satisfied that the parties shall convey an unincumbered title, in conformity with the foregoing conditions.

4. That no part of the agreement of lease shall be entered into with either of said parties, unless the whole property shall be embraced in said agreement.

The ordinance was duly passed by the respective Branches of the City Council, and received the approval of the Mayor of the City, Hon. J. SMITH HOLLINS, on the 11th day of May, 1854.

In the early part of the year 1855 a resolution was passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor, Hon. SAMUEL HINKS, on the 20th day of March, 1855, authorizing and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to offer to the government of the United States one half interest in the lot of ground described in the foregoing ordinance, and also one half of so much ground in addition thereto as might thereafter be purchased by the city, south of a line forming the southern boundary of Lexington Street, the United States to pay to the city the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars therefor; the said sale to be made upon the condition that the United States government erect on the same a building to accommodate the post office, federal courts, and other public offices connected therewith.

In his annual communication to the City Council, dated January 19, 1856, the Mayor of the city (Hon. THOMAS SWANN) says: "The property purchased for the erection of a City Hall will be deliverable during the year — say in December next, before which time it will be necessary

to decide whether or not the Council will go on with this improvement. The [United States] government has had no further communication with this department in reference to the purchase of a part of this property, and it is very much doubted whether the whole will not be required for the purposes of the city. If the construction of a City Hall should be determined on, it should only be, in my judgment, by the levy of an annual tax—say not exceeding five cents in the one hundred dollars for any one year—and the issue of a stock or scrip based upon such levy. I am, however, not prepared to make any recommendation until the accounts of the Register are made up, and the finances of the city fully understood. I shall deem it my duty to submit a special communication upon this subject at a future day.”

Mayor SWANN did not again communicate with the City Council on the subject during that year, nor did anything transpire in relation to the erection of a City Hall until the year 1860. On the 16th day of January, 1860, Mayor SWANN, in his annual communication of that date, made the following recommendation :

By an ordinance, approved May 11th, 1854, a purchase was made of a square of ground, bounded by Holliday, Fayette, North and Lexington Streets, with a view to the erection of a City Hall. This property has remained unappropriated, owing to the straightened condition of the treasury and the inability of the city, without embarrassment to the people, to supply the means required to proceed with the improvement. The location has been most judiciously selected, in the very heart of the city; and with the closing of the small street adjoining the present Mayor's office, and the opening of Lexington Street through to Holliday Street, will present advantages unsurpassed by those of any other site for the convenience of the public.

The want of enlarged accommodations in the transaction of the business of the city is every day becoming more and more urgent, as her trade and population increase. The effort which has been made, since my connection with this office, to systematize the various

departments of the public service, and to bring the whole under the immediate and direct supervision of the executive head—a feature of the utmost importance in all municipal management—has satisfied me that this work cannot be considered as complete until additional accommodations are provided, and the necessary facilities placed within reach. The business of the city is becoming every day more and more extended, and experience has shown that the greatest benefit must continue to result from a concentration, as far as practicable, of the various municipal offices under one roof, and within easy communication of each other.

Baltimore is no longer a city of secondary importance. She has rapidly increased in wealth and population, scarcely pausing in her onward career, even in the most startling of those commercial and financial crises which have occasionally marked our history, until our future has become less a subject of vague speculation than of established reality. With a commanding position on the seaboard, with expanded railroad facilities, scarcely in advance of a trade which time alone can sufficiently estimate in its future development—with a population holding its relative position with the first and most prosperous of her sister cities—with an aggregate trade amounting already to more than one hundred and fifty millions annually—the time has come when she may well feel justified in making such permanent arrangements, in the furtherance of her municipal organization and the successful working of her system, as would seem to be called for, not less by the rank which she has already attained, than by the demands of a sound and wholesome economy.

The private dwelling now occupied as a City Hall is wholly unsuited to the purpose, and the city officers are not only badly accommodated, but great anxiety must always be felt in reference to the safe keeping of the public records and valuable papers connected with the different bureaus, owing to their present exposed condition. * * * * *

If it be our purpose, at any time hereafter, to perfect this improvement, the question arises when can it best be undertaken, and upon what plan calculated to impose the least burthen upon the finances of the city?

The payment of the whole amount of the McDonogh bequest, I have reason to believe, will be made into the treasury in less than three years from this time. Of the sum so received, five hundred thousand dollars has been reserved, as a fund to be secured in perpetuity, for the endowment of the Institute to be erected upon its basis.

This amount is required by the ordinance [on that subject] to be invested in securities of the State or city. Can it be more amply protected than by a mortgage upon the proposed City Hall, with the additional guaranty of the city for the prompt payment of the accruing interest, or so much thereof as may represent the cost of this improvement? There is no financial arrangement which has occurred to me which could be more acceptable to the people of this city, and certainly none that offers greater security, in carrying out the bequest of the late John McDonogh.

On the 22d day of March, 1860, JAMES H. COOK, Esq., submitted the following preamble and resolution in the Second Branch of the City Council:

WHEREAS, the several municipal officers of the various departments of the city government have experienced great inconvenience and embarrassment in the discharge of the duties of their respective departments, in consequence of the want of suitable accommodations for the proper transaction of the important business of the city; and

WHEREAS, in consideration of such inconveniences, and to provide proper accommodations for all the departments of the corporation, and to afford them such facilities in the transaction of the business as the interests of the city imperatively require, an ordinance was passed by the Mayor and City Council, approved May 11th, 1854, authorizing the purchase of a lot of ground for the building thereon of a new City Hall, of such capacity and arrangement as will be adequate to meet all the requirements of the city, for the transaction of the public business; and

WHEREAS, the building of the said new City Hall has been delayed mainly on account of the straightened condition of the city treasury, and as the funds known as the McDonogh bequest are being paid into the city treasury, and, by provision, must be invested in either State or city securities, and as His Honor the Mayor, in his last annual message, has recommended that it be so invested as to be available to the building of the new City Hall; therefore, be it

Resolved by both Branches of the City Council of Baltimore, That the Joint Standing Committee on City Property be, and they are hereby, requested to prepare and report an ordinance to the Council, investing the funds of the McDonogh bequest in the securities of the city of Baltimore, and applying the same to the building of a new City Hall, for the accommodation of the municipal government and all the various departments thereof.

The foregoing preamble and resolution were adopted by the Second Branch of the City Council on the 26th day of March, and were concurred in by the First Branch on the 29th day of the same month.

On the 13th day of April, 1860, a resolution was introduced in the First Branch of the City Council, by EDWARD SPEDDEN, Esq., authorizing and directing the City Commissioner to advertise in the daily newspapers of the city for a suitable plan for a new City Hall, to be submitted for the adoption of the City Council on or before the 20th day of June of that year, and appropriating the sum of four hundred dollars to be paid to the architect or architects whose plan should receive the sanction of the Mayor and City Council and be adopted by them. This resolution was adopted by the respective Branches of the City Council and received the approbation of Mayor SWANN on the 25th day of April, 1860.

Mayor SWANN, on the 21st day of June, 1860, transmitted the following communication to the First Branch of the City Council, which was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on City Property:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Baltimore*, June 21, 1860.

To the Honorable the Members of the

First and Second Branches of the City Council.

GENTLEMEN:

I beg leave to transmit herewith four plans of a City Hall, prepared in accordance with a resolution of your honorable body, approved April 25th, 1860. The details and estimates of the several architects will be found to accompany these drawings.

Upon a careful examination of these plans, I deem it my duty to suggest that such alteration in the details may be authorized by your honorable body as will dedicate the entire space of the third floor of the building to the purposes of a grand hall for the meeting of the people on occasions of great public interest. This can be done without interference with the accommodation of the various

offices required for the use of the city, and perhaps with decided advantage in many respects.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. SWANN, *Mayor*.

The plans referred to in the foregoing communication, were submitted by Messrs. WILLIAM T. MARSHALL, WILLIAM T. MURDOCK, J. J. HUSBAND, and THOMAS and JAMES M. DIXON.

On the 29th day of June, 1860, WILLIAM H. CATHCART, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on City Property on the part of the Second Branch, presented to that body the following report:

The Joint Standing Committee on City Property, to whom was referred the resolution requesting the committee to prepare and submit to the Council an ordinance investing the funds of the late John McDonogh in the securities of the city of Baltimore, and applying the same to the building of a new City Hall, for the accommodation of the principal offices of the city government, and the adoption of such measures as will secure an early commencement in the erection thereof, beg leave to report that they have given the whole subject a careful consideration, and fully concur with the views set forth in the preamble accompanying the resolution, that there is great and increasing necessity for more suitable accommodations for the transaction of the public business in the various departments of the corporation. The want of proper facilities for the execution of the important duties of the principal offices of the city has long been a source of great inconvenience, and this inconvenience increases in a ratio proportionate to the increase of the public business, consequent upon an increase in the population of the city, until now it has become an indispensable necessity, that some action in the matter should be taken by the Council. Any effort, by alteration or improvement, to adapt the present premises to the wants of the corporation would be impracticable, and involve a useless expenditure of money, especially so in view of the fact that the city has already determined upon the erection of a new City Hall, and to that end has purchased a lot

of ground on which to build it, and which would have been commenced long ago but for the straightened condition of the city treasury—a reason which, in the opinion of the committee, is now amply obviated, by the opportunity afforded in the application of the funds arising from the bequest of the late John McDonogh to the erection thereof. To no better purpose could said funds be applied, and no better security could be presented for its safe and secure investment. The city would then have a public edifice capable of providing for all her wants, and creditable alike to the corporation and the citizen.

The report of the Committee was accompanied with “An ordinance providing for the erection of a new City Hall and the permanent investment of the McDonogh Educational Fund.”

On the same day, WILLIAM COLTON, Esq., a member of the Joint Standing Committee on City Property, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, a minority of the Joint Standing Committee on City Property, to whom was referred a preamble and resolution on the subject of a new City Hall, begs leave respectfully to report that he cannot agree with the majority of the committee, that it is necessary to build said hall at the present time, but believes that it might be postponed, without any disadvantage, until the financial condition of the city would authorize the same.

The city is already greatly embarrassed financially, and her stock and floating debt largely increasing—a fact which suggests the propriety of economy on the part of her executive and legislative departments, rather than a liberal expenditure of money for improvements that, without any inconvenience, may be put off for several years to come.

The city is now struggling to build a new Almshouse, to pay the indebtedness on the new Jail, the expenses on the Paid Fire Department, the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, and other items of indebtedness, which swell up an immense aggregate, all of which were necessary, and the expense of their erection and introduction fully justifiable. But the same cannot, in the opinion of the undersigned, be said with reference to the new City Hall—for the various departments of the city government are better accommodated at the present time than at any former period of the city's history.

The undersigned believes the policy wrong, that because the money is available by merely paying the interest thereon, that the city authorities should therefore proceed to avail themselves of the opportunity; and, in advance of any necessity in the case, take steps to provide for the imaginary or prospective wants of the corporation, thereby subjecting the taxable property to burdensome expenses to pay the interest on increased millions of dollars of city debt. Taking this view of the subject, I feel compelled to express my opinion to the Council in this minority report, which I also accompany with the following resolution.

WILLIAM COLTON, *Second Branch.*

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject of building a new City Hall.

The ordinance accompanying the report of the majority of the Joint Standing Committee on City Property was considered in the Second Branch on the 3d day of July and passed by that body. It was transmitted to the First Branch on the 5th day of the same month, and on the 6th was re-committed to the Committee. On the 9th day of July an ineffectual motion was made to reconsider the vote by which it was re-committed to the Committee. On the next day, the 10th, the Committee reported back the ordinance to the First Branch, and on the 11th, it was considered, amended and finally passed by that body by a vote of 17 yeas to 2 nays. It was then sent to the Second Branch and passed on the 13th day of July, by a vote of 6 yeas to 1 nay—Mr. COLTON voting in the negative—and received the approval of Mayor SWANN on the 23d day of July, 1860.

This ordinance provided for the appointment by the Mayor of four Commissioners, and that the Mayor should be the Chairman thereof: that they should, after having adopted the plan for the building, advertise for proposals for its construction: that it should be erected upon the site which had already been selected under the ordinance

of 1854: that the building should be fire-proof and faced with white marble, and that to pay the expense of construction the Trustees of the McDonogh Educational Fund be directed to loan out of said fund five hundred thousand dollars to the Building Commission, for which loan the city should pay six per cent. per annum to the McDonogh Commission.

The Joint Standing Committee on City Property of the City Council, through their Chairman, SAMUEL M. EVANS, Esq., on the 16th day of July, 1860, presented a report to the First Branch of the City Council in which they stated that they had had the several plans and designs for the new City Hall, which had been referred to them, under consideration, and after a full, elaborate and careful examination of every thing connected with the subject, were of opinion that the design, plan and specifications submitted by Mr. WILLIAM T. MARSHALL were the best adapted for the wants of the community. The Committee also expressed the opinion that some consideration was due to the other gentlemen who submitted plans for the building; that although their designs were not adopted, yet, as they had spent considerable time and labor upon the work, it was no more than right and proper that they should receive some remuneration for the same. The report of the Committee was accompanied by a resolution adopting "the plan for the new City Hall as designed and presented by Mr. WILLIAM T. MARSHALL, combining as it does all the desirable and essential features deemed requisite." The Committee also presented a resolution authorizing the payment of the sum of four hundred dollars to Mr. MARSHALL, said sum being the amount offered for the successful plan for the proposed new City Hall, and the sum of three hundred dollars each to Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. HUSBAND and the Messrs. DIXON, as a com-

pensation for the designs and plans submitted by them respectively. The resolution adopting the plan of Mr. MARSHALL was laid over for consideration, and on being considered the following day propositions were made one after the other to substitute each of the other plans in lieu of that of Mr. MARSHALL, all of which were determined in the negative, and the plan of Mr. MARSHALL was adopted. The resolution to pay Mr. MARSHALL four hundred dollars for his plan was also adopted, but the Branch refused to allow any compensation to the other architects. The resolutions were concurred in by the Second Branch and received the approval of Mayor SWANN on the 23d day of July, 1860.

A plan for the erection of a new City Hall having been decided upon and adopted, Mayor SWANN, in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the ordinance in that behalf, appointed Messrs. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, EDWARD S. LAMBDIN, EVAN T. ELLICOTT and C. SIDNEY NORRIS to act, in conjunction with the Mayor of the city, as the "Board of Commissioners of the New City Hall."

In the latter part of the year 1860, a supplement to the ordinance hereinbefore referred to was passed by the City Council and approved by Mayor SWANN on the 16th October, 1860, authorizing and directing the Commissioners to have the buildings on the lot selected for a City Hall removed, and to dispose of the old material in such manner as they might think best for the city's interest, and to apply the proceeds towards the erection of the new building. By the same supplementary ordinance the Mayor, Register and Comptroller were authorized and directed to procure suitable temporary accommodations for the city officers occupying the buildings proposed to be removed.

At the ensuing session of the City Council, the Mayor

(Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN), in his annual communication dated January 7th, 1861, made the following recommendation :

The Board of Commissioners of the new City Hall report that the lowest bid they obtained for constructing the whole building was \$648,693.58, while the ordinance appropriated for the purpose but \$500,000. Separate bids were made for all parts of the building, except the marble work, and for this the estimate of the architect was taken, as no separate bid was made for it. The aggregate exceeded the amount of the appropriation. For this and other reasons no contract has been made by the Commissioners, and, in the present condition of the affairs of the city, I recommend that the erection of a City Hall be postponed, and that the ordinance creating the Board, and the supplement thereto, be repealed.

In accordance with this recommendation an ordinance was passed by the respective Branches of the City Council, which received the approval of Mayor BROWN on the 18th day of April, 1861, repealing the " ordinance providing for the erection of a new City Hall and the permanent investment of the McDonogh Educational Fund."

Previously to the repeal of the ordinance, the architect, Mr. WILLIAM T. MARSHALL, had made the detail drawings and estimates required by the second section thereof. For these services and for money expended by him in that connection, the Mayor and City Council, by a resolution approved March 21st, 1862, paid to him the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars, upon the condition that he should deliver to the Mayor of the city all the detail drawings, specifications and estimates for said City Hall.

No further proceedings in reference to the matter were had until the 15th of June, 1863, at which time the Mayor and City Council adopted a resolution authorizing and directing the City Commissioner to advertise in the

daily newspapers of the city for a suitable plan for a new City Hall, to be submitted for the adoption of the City Council on or before the first day of September of that year, and appropriating the sum of four hundred dollars to be paid to the architect or architects whose plan should receive the sanction of the Mayor and City Council and be adopted by them. The same resolution provided for the appointment of three persons from each Branch of the City Council as a committee, in conjunction with the Mayor, who was designated as the chairman thereof, whose duty it should be to consider and determine upon the size, form and character of a new City Hall and all matters relating thereto, as a basis for architects or draughtsmen to form their plans or designs. The committee, appointed in pursuance of this resolution, consisted of Messrs. JOHN T. BISHOP, EDWARD S. LAMBDIN and ROBERT M. PROUD, on the part of the First Branch, and Messrs. C. SIDNEY NORRIS, JOHN G. WILMOT and VALENTINE FOREMAN, on the part of the Second Branch. This committee did not take any action in the matter referred to them.

MAYOR CHAPMAN, in his annual communication to the City Council, of the date of 12th of January, 1864, after reviewing the several measures which had from time to time been passed in connection with the subject, invited the attention of that body to the matter, and made some sound suggestions in that connection. Acting upon the recommendation of the Mayor, on the 26th day of the same month, JOHN G. WILMOT, Esq., offered the following resolution in the Second Branch of the City Council:

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the City Commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to advertise in three of the daily newspapers, published in this city, for a suitable plan for a new City Hall, to be submitted for the adoption

of the City Council on or before the first day of July next, and that the sum of four hundred dollars be paid to the architect or architects whose plan shall receive the sanction of the City Council, the amount to be provided for in the annual levy for 1864.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of each Branch, with His Honor the Mayor, be appointed to take the subject into their consideration, and report to the Council—said committee to have the management of the plans and to draw upon the Comptroller for the necessary expenses incurred by them.

The resolution was subsequently adopted by the Second Branch and concurred in by the First Branch, and on the 12th day of February, 1864, received the approval of Mayor CHAPMAN.

The committee appointed in pursuance of the foregoing resolution consisted of Messrs. JOHN G. WILMOT, VALENTINE FOREMAN and WILLIAM BROOKS, on the part of the Second Branch, and Messrs. JOHN T. BISHOP, JOHN DUKEHART and EDWARD S. LAMB DIN, on the part of the First Branch.

The City Commissioner, JEHU GORSUCH, Esq., performed the duty devolved upon him by the resolution, and received two sets of plans for a new City Hall, which he placed in the hands of the Mayor. The committee appointed under the resolution did not take any action on the subject.

At the annual session of the City Council in 1865, Mayor CHAPMAN again brought the subject of the erection of a City Hall to the attention of that body. In his annual communication, dated the 3d day of January of that year, he made the following recommendation :

The urgent necessity for the building of a City Hall is admitted by every one, and should claim your early attention. Your predecessors passed a resolution approved February 12th, 1864, authorizing the City Commissioner to advertise for a suitable plan for a City Hall. Their plans have been submitted and will be presented to you for your selection and sanction.

The property for building a City Hall was purchased by authority given by ordinance, approved May 11th, 1854. The intention was to close Orange Alley and extend Lexington Street through to Holliday Street. The building would then form an oblong square 234 feet on Holliday Street, 151 feet on Fayette Street, 234 feet on North Street and 151 feet on Lexington Street.

The dwelling of HENRY GARRETT, Esq., on the corner of Monument and Cathedral Streets, was highly thought of as furnishing a style of building of reasonable cost, and at the same time displaying two of our most beautiful building materials.

The amount realized from the McDonogh estate is \$313,747.41, which is invested at six per cent. The Legislature gave the city authority to borrow \$400,000 at five per cent. in 1854. An amendment to this act of the Legislature, making the rate of interest six per cent., would make the McDonogh fund applicable to this purpose, which was always intended.

The widening of Holliday and Fayette Streets will be completed during the present winter—a work consequent to the building of a Hall. It will take at least one year to get the lot squared, the foundation dug, and the cellar walls up even with the pavement. Other contracts might be deferred until the walls were up. The completion of the building will take at least four years, and ought to be commenced at once.

A proposition was made in the City Council, which was concurred in by both Branches, to refer so much of the Mayor's communication as refers to a new City Hall to a Joint Special Committee, consisting of three members of each Branch, including the Presidents thereof, and His Honor the Mayor. The Committee thus provided was constituted as follows: Hon. JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor; JAMES YOUNG, Esq., President, and Messrs. VALENTINE FOREMAN, JOHN EVANS and WILLIAM G. GORSUCH, of the First Branch; DANIEL HARVEY, Esq., President, and Messrs. JOSEPH J. ROBINSON, BENJAMIN F. NALLS and STEPTOE B. TAYLOR, of the Second Branch.

On the 30th day of May, 1865, this Committee, through VALENTINE FOREMAN, Esq., submitted the following report and resolutions to the City Council:

BALTIMORE, *May 30, 1865.*

To the Honorable the Members of the

First and Second Branches of the City Council.

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned, a Joint Special Committee appointed by both Branches of the City Council to carry out the provisions contained in resolution No. 18, approved February 12, 1864, relative to a suitable plan for a new City Hall, would respectfully report that they have attended to the duty assigned them. Two plans having been presented, one from THOMAS S. GOODWIN, Esq., and the other from G. A. FREDERICK, Esq., your committee would respectfully state that they have given both of the above named plans their careful consideration, and are unanimously of the opinion that the plan presented by G. A. FREDERICK, Esq., would be the most suitable for the object intended, viz: that of a City Hall. Your committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the plan and drawing for a new City Hall presented by G. A. FREDERICK, Esq., be adopted.

Resolved, That an appropriation of two hundred dollars be made to THOMAS S. GOODWIN for his plans and drawings in consideration of the labor bestowed upon them.

There was no final action taken by the City Council on the report and resolutions.

On the 9th day of June, 1865, VALENTINE FOREMAN, Esq., submitted an ordinance in the First Branch of the City Council "to provide for the building of a new City Hall." This ordinance was subsequently considered, amended and passed by that body, and also by the Second Branch, and received the approval of Mayor CHAPMAN, on the 25th day of September, 1865. The following is a copy of the ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE BUILDING OF A NEW
CITY HALL.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, That the Mayor shall appoint, subject to the approval of the City Council in convention, four persons, who shall

be practical mechanics, residents of the city of Baltimore, who shall serve without pay, who, together with the Mayor of the city, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners (of whom the Mayor shall be President), to be styled the Building Committee of the new City Hall, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, whose duty it shall be to superintend the erection of said City Hall.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That the said Commissioners shall advertise for sealed proposals according to the plans and specifications furnished by GEO. A. FREDERICK, Esq., and in such divisions of the work and materials as they may deem best, stating the mode of payment, and award the contract to the lowest bidder of known responsibility and integrity (reserving to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or part), from each of whom good and satisfactory security shall be given to the Commissioners in the name of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in double the amount, conditioned for the quality of the material furnished or the prompt and faithful performance of the work to be executed.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That there shall be appointed an architect by said Commissioners (subject to the approval of the City Council in convention), whose duty it shall be to furnish all the general and detail working drawings and specifications required, and to make all necessary explanations to the Superintendent hereinafter named; and in case any contractor shall refuse or neglect to comply with the directions of said architect, it shall be his further duty to report the same to the Building Committee without delay; and the said architect shall receive as full compensation for his services two per centum on the cost of the work as it progresses (payable monthly) during the time he holds his office and performs the duties thereof only, and shall be subject to removal by a two-third vote of said Building Committee for any cause deemed by them sufficient, in which case another shall be appointed by the said Commissioners, subject to the approval of the City Council in convention at its next session thereafter.

SECTION 4. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That there shall be appointed a General Superintendent, who shall be a practical mechanic, whose duty it shall be to superintend the work as it progresses, giving his undivided time to the same, and to remain constantly at the building during its erection, and to see that every part and portion of the detail drawings are being carried out accord-

ing to the drawings and specifications furnished by the architect for the several branches of the work, both as to material and workmanship; and in case any contractor shall refuse or neglect to conform to the said drawings or specifications after his attention has been called to the same by the Superintendent, it shall be his further duty to promptly report the fact to the Building Committee; and the said Superintendent shall hold his office subject to removal by a two-third vote of the Building Committee for any cause deemed by them sufficient, and another shall be appointed by the said Commissioners, subject to the approval of the City Council in convention at its next session thereafter; and he shall receive as full compensation for his services the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly.

SECTION 5. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Register of the city shall pay the different contractors the several amounts as they may become due on their contracts, by producing an order for the same, duly signed by the Superintendent and a majority of the Commissioners, stating that the money is legally and justly due, and also certified to as being correct by the City Comptroller.

SECTION 6. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Superintendent shall make, on the first day of each and every month, to the Commissioners, full reports of the progress of the work.

SECTION 7. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That should the said Commissioners or Superintendent, or either of them, receive or agree to receive any fee, commission or emolument, either directly or indirectly, present or prospective, from any of the said contractors or their agents, it shall be deemed a sufficient cause for their or his immediate removal.

SECTION 8. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Commissioners, when making the several contracts, shall provide for the retention of twenty per centum on each payment to be made, until the contract is fully completed and the work has been approved of and accepted by said Commissioners.

SECTION 9. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That in order to meet the disbursement required by this ordinance, *that* the Commissioners of Finance be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to issue five hundred thousand dollars of city bonds, or so much thereof as is necessary, from time to time, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore at any time after the first day of July, 1893, and dispose of the

same at market price and deposit the proceeds with the City Register, who shall set aside the same as a fund to be applied towards the erection of a new City Hall, as herein provided for.

SECTION 10. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That in case a vacancy shall occur from any cause in said Commission, the Mayor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to promptly fill such vacancy, in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for said appointments.

SECTION 11. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That this ordinance shall have no effect until the ninth section shall be confirmed and ratified by the General Assembly of Maryland; and all ordinances conflicting with this ordinance be, and are hereby, repealed.

MAYOR CHAPMAN, in his annual communication of 1866 to the City Council, again urged the subject of a prompt construction of a City Hall, and recommended the purchase of the Wilson property, the closing of Orange Alley and the extension of Lexington Street from North to Holliday Street, to the end that a building might be constructed which would cover the block from Fayette to Lexington Street when the latter should be opened, and from Holliday to North Street; and in furtherance of these objects, that the assent of the General Assembly of Maryland, then in session, be obtained to the issuing of city bonds or certificates of indebtedness.

In accordance with this last recommendation, on the 29th day of January, 1866, the following Act was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland:

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF
BALTIMORE TO BUILD A NEW CITY HALL.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That for the purpose of building a City Hall, and such other improvements connected therewith as may be deemed necessary, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be, and they are hereby, empowered to issue city bonds in certificates of not less than one hundred dollars each, redeemable in fifteen years and bearing interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and transferable as

other city bonds, to an amount not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, and shall provide a sinking fund of two cents on every hundred dollars of assessable property, annually, for the redemption of the bonds so authorized to be issued, provided that said City Hall shall not be commenced within one year from the passage of this act.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

A resolution was adopted by the City Council and approved by Mayor CHAPMAN on the 24th day of April, 1866, authorizing the Commissioners of Finance to purchase the property owned by Messrs. THOMAS R. WILSON and HENRY R. WILSON at the same price it was offered to the city in 1860.

The following ordinance was passed by the City Council and approved by Mayor CHAPMAN on the 30th day of May, 1866:

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONERS OF FINANCE TO REDEEM THE GROUND RENTS ON THE LOTS PURCHASED FOR A NEW CITY HALL.

WHEREAS, the time for the redemption of the ground rents on the lots leased from Messrs. Brown and White, binding on Fayette, Holliday and North Streets, and on Orange Alley, expires by limitation on the eleventh day of May, 1866; and

WHEREAS, it is thought best that the property owned by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, whenever practicable, should be owned in fee; therefore,

Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the Commissioners of Finance be, and they are hereby, authorized to provide for the redemption of said ground rents, by using such funds as they may have in their hands for that purpose.

In pursuance of the authority conferred upon them by the resolution above referred to, the Commissioners of Finance purchased from the Messrs. WILSON the property owned by them, bounding on Holliday and North Streets

and Orange Alley, for the sum of forty thousand six hundred dollars. They also purchased the ground rents on the lots which had been leased from GEORGE BROWN and JOHN WHITE, under the ordinance approved May 11, 1854, in accordance with the authority conferred upon them by the foregoing ordinance. The amount paid in redemption of the property released from Mr. BROWN was forty-nine thousand dollars, and the amount paid in redemption of the property leased from Mr. WHITE was ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars. The amount which was to have been paid Mr. WHITE was sixty thousand dollars, but in consequence of the premium on gold at the time of the redemption of the rent on the property leased from him—a demand having been made for payment in gold, which was sustained by a decision of a proper legal tribunal—the Commissioners of Finance had to pay an increase of thirty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars. The total sum paid for the ground for the site of the City Hall was one hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars.

An ordinance supplementary to the ordinance to provide for the building of a new City Hall (hereinbefore inserted) was passed by the City Council, and approved by the Mayor on the 23d day of July, 1867, making the interest on the bonds authorized to be issued by said ordinance payable quarterly instead of semi-annually; empowering the Commissioners of Finance to issue one hundred thousand dollars additional bonds, and providing for levying a tax of two per cent. on the hundred dollars as a sinking fund for the redemption of the stock debt created by said ordinance.

At the same session of the City Council ordinances were passed providing for the closing of Orange Alley and

the opening of Lexington Street, between North and Holiday Streets, which were duly approved by the Mayor, thus enlarging the site previously selected to an oblong square 234 by 151 feet and preventing any encroachment upon the building to be erected.

By the terms of the Act of Assembly passed on the 29th day of January, 1866, authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to build a new City Hall, the work was not to be commenced within one year from the passage of the Act. Consequently there was nothing done in relation to the matter until after the 29th day of January, 1867.

In the spring of the year 1867, Mayor CHAPMAN, in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the ordinance approved on the 25th day of September, 1865, appointed a Building Committee, of which the Mayor was ex-officio chairman, consisting of Messrs. THOMAS B. BURCH, JOHN W. KIRKLAND, THOMAS C. BASSHOR, and JAMES SMITH. The Committee organized on the 25th day of May, 1867, and appointed GEORGE A. FREDERICK, Esq., Architect, and JOHN T. HASWELL, Esq., Superintendent. They proceeded in the discharge of their duties, as defined by the ordinance under which they had been appointed, to award contracts for the removal of the old buildings from the site selected for the City Hall and for the construction of the new building. The work of removing the old material was speedily consummated, and the cellar partially excavated and some of the foundation walls laid during the latter part of the year. The work was commenced on the Fayette Street end of the building, and by the 18th day of October, 1867, the foundation walls of the southeast corner of the building were in readiness for the laying of the corner-stone, which was accordingly laid on that day with appropriate and imposing cere-

monies. The Grand Lodge of Maryland of Free and Accepted Masons deposited it in accordance with the ancient forms of that honorable fraternity. In this connection, however, it is proper to state—because it does not appear as a public record—that said corner-stone was laid at the southeast corner of the building. The Building Committee appointed subsequent to the laying of the stone, of which the Hon. ROBERT T. BANKS was chairman, on the 18th of February, 1869, adopted a resolution directing its removal to the northeast corner of the building, upon the theory that the original locality was unusual for public edifices. The removal was accordingly executed without forms or ceremony.

On the occasion of the original laying of the corner-stone—October 18th, 1867—JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., who had been selected as the orator, delivered the following beautiful and appropriate

ADDRESS.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I have accepted the invitation to deliver this Address with more than usual pleasure. I scarcely regret that a busy period of professional life has been broken in upon by its preparation.

For years the municipality of Baltimore has been housed in a way unbecoming the character of our people. The back parlor of an old-fashioned private residence has accommodated the Mayor, while the front parlor has been the Secretary's office, as well as the ante-room for the crowds having business with the Chief Magistrate of the city. The Register and the Comptroller have divided between them similar parlors in an adjacent building.

The Appeal Tax Court has been packed away in a room some twelve feet by fifteen. The Police Commissioners were to be found in the back building of a house a century old, and left unfinished. The lower apartments of another building, eked out by shabby sheds, held the Collector and his clerks. The Water Department had still more limited accommodations. The City Commissioner was stowed away in a third story, and the Park Commission was indebted to the Mayor's hospitality for a place in which to meet.

As for the Legislative Department, the First Branch held its sessions in what was formerly the very modest picture gallery of Peale's Museum, and the Second Branch succeeded a collection of stuffed animals in an adjacent room. Neither apartment was capable of being adapted to the uses to which it was put.

So long as there was no hope of change, a decent pride kept us silent in regard to what was, in truth, humiliating; but now that a day of better things is dawning, we may, without hesitation, allude to the past, and congratulate ourselves that, in the building whose corner-stone we are about to lay, the municipal authorities will have escaped from such quarters as we have described.

Why we have remained so long without a reputable City Hall, it is hard to say. If it has been from motives of economy, the economy has been an unwise one. In the life of an individual struggling to make his way in the world, it is doubtless proper to ask, prior to each expenditure, "Can I do without it?" and so the dinner may be deprived of its dessert, and the old garment be made to last through another season. But when the question concerns a city, and not a citizen, the application of the rule of private life may be inconsistent with the pride, patriotism and interest of the community. Neither

the monument to Washington nor the Battle Monument were necessities. Had neither been erected, we would still "have lived upon the fat and drunk the sweet wine upon the lees"; and yet, which of us would exchange for any other our epithet of "the Monumental City"; or who, after the war of 1812, did not hear with pride the toast that described us as "a people who gave graves to their foes and monuments to their defenders"?

For years we lived without our Parks, and yet who would now restore them to their former owners, abandoning the shades of the one, or giving up the right to enjoy, as his own, the matchless view from the high ground of the other?

If our monuments redound to our patriotism, if our railroads demonstrate our enterprise, if our Parks illustrate our appreciation of the beautiful in Nature, our public buildings should not disgrace us by their inconvenience, their insignificance and their insufficiency.

On an occasion like this, some reference to the early history of Baltimore naturally suggests itself as an appropriate topic, if only to perpetuate tradition in regard to old memories that are rapidly vanishing away.

The first land taken up in our vicinity was Whetstone Point, on the south side of the Basin. This was in 1662, when Charles the Second was King of England, Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, was Lord Proprietary of Maryland, and Philip Calvert was Governor of the Province. A piece of "glade land," so called by the old annalist, through which flowed Harford Run, was taken up in 1663; the neck of land between the middle and north branches of the Patapsco was next patented, and the year after a Mr. Thomas Cole took up four hundred and fifty acres, through which ran and *debouched* Jones' Falls, a name given to the stream by one David Jones, who

was the first person to build a house on its banks, after purchasing the tract patented to Cole. Jones' house was on the north side of the Falls, near the head of tide, where what was then called "the Great Eastern Road" crossed the stream by a ford, and passed northeastwardly in the direction of French Street, towards the Susquehanna.

Improvement made slow progress in those days, and it was not until 1711 that any one was found adventurous enough to build a mill. This was done by Mr. Jonathan Hanson, at the corner of Holliday and Bath Streets. We see the spot from where we stand. In 1723, however, there were people enough collected to organize a town government, and the spot selected for the site was Moale's Point, including the level lands around Ferry Bar, in the southwestern section of the present city. This property belonged to Mr. John Moale, "a merchant from Devonshire," and a member of the Colonial Legislature. With very different ideas, apparently, of the value of ground rents from those now entertained, Mr. Moale used his influence to defeat the bill that had been introduced to incorporate the town on his land; and the most profitable employment, perhaps, that his successors have been able since then to find for the property has been to use the clay for bricks to build houses and create ground rents in other places.

Moale's Point being out of the question, attention was directed to the north branch of the river, and in 1729 an act was passed by the Legislature "for erecting a town on the north side of the Patapsco, in Baltimore County, and for laying out into lots sixty acres of land in and about the place where one John Flemming now lives." Flemming was a tenant of Mr. Charles Carroll, an agent of the Proprietary, and resided in a house on

the north side of Uhler's Alley, near the corner of Charles Street, according to our present nomenclature.

The first Commissioners of Baltimore-town were seven in number, who held their offices for life, with power to fill their own vacancies. They might either purchase or condemn the "sixty acres," which they were to divide into lots, giving to the owner of the land, Mr. Carroll, the first choice of a single lot. No one was authorized to take more than one lot during the first four months, and none but inhabitants of the county during the first six months; after which the property was thrown open to purchasers generally. All purchasers, however, were obliged to erect a house, covering not less than four hundred square feet, in eighteen months, to procure a title. The survey was made on the 12th January, 1730, with the assistance of one Philip Jones, and began at the northwest corner of Pratt and Light Streets, then ran along Uhler's Alley towards "a great gully" at Sharp Street, then up Sharp Street and across Baltimore Street to McClellan's Alley, which it pursued to the precipice which overhung the Falls at the corner of Saratoga and Saint Paul Streets, thence southwardly and eastwardly to the low grounds west of Gay Street, including the Fish Street Meeting-house, then along these low grounds southwardly to the river, and then following the meanderings of the river along Water Street, to the beginning. This description is not in the technical language of the survey, but is adapted to the present landmarks, and is accurate enough for our purpose.

Time does not suffice to follow Baltimore in its growth from year to year, or to describe how, as one enlarges the garments of a child in his advance to manhood, addition after addition was made to the city. At first it had but two streets—Baltimore, then called Long Street,

and Charles Street, then called Forrest Street — and nine one-perch “lanes.” The names of three of these have been preserved—Lovely, Saint Paul’s and German, though the last two have been raised to the dignity of streets. The others appear at present in Lexington, South, Second, Light, Hanover and North Streets. As late as 1750 the town was surrounded by a board fence. In this there were two openings for carriages, one at the west end of Baltimore Street and the other at the north end of Gay Street. There was also a small opening for foot passengers on the hill nearabout where Saint Paul’s Church now stands. The fence was intended as a protection against a sudden surprise from Indian marauders, and was kept up for some three years by general subscription. A hard winter proved, however, too much for this very original fortification. It was pilfered for firewood, and Lloyd Buchanan, Esquire, is recorded as having been employed to prosecute the thieves. The Town Commissioners were then found to have no authority in the premises; and when this got to be understood, the town fence soon disappeared in smoke.

About this time the bricks used in Baltimore were imported from England, and the Mount Clare mansion, the stately edifice still remaining to the southwest of the railroad station of the same name, was built with them, a fact worthy of mention, inasmuch as the fields on which the old house looks down, and which still belong to the descendants of the first owner, have since furnished the bricks of which a large part of our city has been built, of a quality unrivalled either in England or America.

In selecting the sites for cities, their founders generally have had regard to their economical extension. Penn selected the flat between the Delaware and Schuylkill. New Amsterdam, now New York, was planted on a coin-

paratively level surface. Washington chose a vast plain as the site of the Capital of the Union. St. Louis had a plateau of the Mississippi on which to expand, and an almost boundless prairie of unbroken ground afforded space for the indefinite extension of Chicago. But it was far different with Baltimore. After Moale's Point was *tabooed*, nothing was left for those determined to have a town in the neighborhood but the marshes and sand hills around the homestead of John Flemming; and could I now present a model of the surface of the original "sixty acres," it would do more justice to those who made our city what it is than can be done by mere verbal description of the topography of the year 1729. Still, let me attempt something in this direction.

Stand with me, in imagination, at the corner of Calvert and Water Streets, not long before the war of the Revolution. The Basin, as we now call it, is rippling at our feet, and across it rises Federal Hill, rugged and precipitous, as it has remained—all clay and sand, and colored with streaks of brown and red and yellow in fantastic mixture. At its base, a scant footway leads to Locust Point. To the left, the river seems shut in by ground, on which the Lazaretto stands, the sharp turn southward around Fort McHenry being hidden in the distance. To the right, the water's edge is flat and marshy. A somewhat sluggish rivulet *debouches* near what is now the head of Light Street Wharf, and further southward, at the foot of a sand bank seamed with ravines, there is a spot of verdure, where the spring lately converged under ground to the Basin gushes forth, and sparkles as it threads its way through the low ground to the Patapsco. Houses are scattered sparsely here and there, and boats are moving to and fro upon the water. Along the shore are ranges of tobacco hogsheads, and on the roads leading

to the landing other hogsheads are in motion, like garden rollers, with a pin in the centre of each end, to which rude shafts are attached, for the horses that have dragged them in this manner for many a weary mile. The scene, on the whole, is not unpleasing; but it owes its interest to its business life rather than to its landscape beauties.

Turning from this, let us ascend Calvert Street, still unpaved and far steeper than at present — the Baltimore Street crossing being on a level with the platform of the present portico of Barnum's Hotel. There are many still living who remember the dilapidated frame buildings at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, whose underpinning, when the street was graded, made them look not unlike a gang of ragged cripples mounted upon stilts. Leaving them behind, we find ourselves in front of the Court House, occupying the site of the Battle Monument, and overlooking a steep sandy precipice, at the foot of which flows Jones' Falls. The house now standing at the northeast corner of Lexington and Calvert Streets is about in its bed. When the street was graded in 1784, it became necessary to underpin the Court House, and Mr. Leonard Harbaugh acquired much renown by forming an archway underneath, through whose sides stairways led to the rooms above. When Mr. Harbaugh's work was done, the edifice was probably not unlike a Captain Bobadil, or a modern "rough," standing astride the street, with a hat, too small, set jauntily on his head, and represented by a little belfry, in which was the bell that rang the people into the courts of justice. Under the Harbaugh archway was the whipping-post, on whose platform were the stocks, and on an upper platform was the pillory. The last use made of this mediæval contrivance was in 1808. Able and learned men were those who sat on the bench of this Court House of

the olden time; men who owed their elevation to their knowledge of the law, and who gave dignity to the seats they occupied. Among them none was greater than Samuel Chase, who had signed the Declaration of Independence, and was elevated afterwards to the Supreme Court of the United States. He was one of the last who preserved the costume of the Revolutionary day; and, dressed in small clothes, with his scarlet cloak and three-cornered *chapeau*, was a type of a period then rapidly fading away, and now vanished forever. Whether we have gained anything by the change, not in costume but in legal lore, judicial integrity, or public morals, is a question which need not now be discussed.

Looking northward from the Court House, the Meadow lies before us, a pleasant, smooth, green flat, around which Jones' Falls, issuing from the rocky-mouthed ravine now spanned by the Eager Street bridge, and hugging the steep hillsides to the west, winds its way, receiving in its course the City Spring bubbling from a high sand bank. The depth of the subsequent filling at this point is shown by the depth of the sunken area around the Spring at the present time. Some idea of the great change that has been wrought in this part of the city may be inferred from the fact that a bay schooner was once built and launched hard by the Spring. From the foot of the Court House hill the Falls take a northeasterly course, passing by the "town powder-house," along the present Fish Street towards the site of Gay Street bridge, and thence turning southerly flows through marshes along Harrison Street and Marsh Market Space to the Patapsco. At this time there was no bridge at Gay Street; but a ferry, or a ford, according to the stage of the water, served the wants of the "Great Eastern Road," and connected Baltimore-town with Old Town. The latter was

then a separate municipality, afterwards united to Baltimore, but whose "boys" retain, it is believed, to this day their ancient cognomen. It was not until 1789 that the Meadow was thrown upon the west side of the Falls by Mr. Engelhard Yeiser and others, who cut a straight channel from Eager Street to Gay Street bridge.

Above the Meadow, to the north, Colonel Howard's mansion of Belvidere was built in 1783, directly opposite to the Court House, in the line of Calvert Street. The Colonel was one of those men, in this world, who could look justice fearlessly in the face, and his dwelling was no inappropriate *vis-a-vis* to the halls of Themis. He was one of those, too, whose example, at Eutaw and Cowpens, was not lost upon the brave men who fell at North Point, and whose monument the Colonel lived to see rise in sight of his parlor windows, block by block, until the admirable sculpture that crowns it was lifted up to hold forever its marble wreath above this record of the honored dead.

To the northwest of the Court House we see the town jail, and beyond that—the jail intercepting the view—is Saint Paul's Church; a sort of hint, this interception, that the way from this world to a better may, for evil-doers, be "a hard road to travel."

The Saint Paul's we speak of was not the building afterwards destroyed by fire, but a barn-like edifice, on the edge of a sand hill, with the graves of departed congregations clustered around, their coffins at times being exposed by the violence of northeast storms. Close to Saint Paul's was a bell-tower, standing apart like a sentinel on duty—a sentinel of the shabbiest shape and uniform, and now long since relieved.

The curious may readily trace the topography here described by the steep streets of the present city, and,

if they have accompanied us in our imaginary walk, can now look with us from the Court House hill eastward to the forest-covered heights of the Maryland Hospital, and southeastward over the marshes of Market Space, across part of Old Town, and beyond "Mr. Fell's store and the houses around it," on Fell's Point, to the Patapsco proper, and thence along the river until its waters mingle with those of the distant bay, whose blue line against the sky forms the horizon in that direction.

In a rare old volume, compiled with unexampled diligence by Thomas W. Griffith, Esquire, and to which I am indebted for many of my facts, will be found a singularly detailed account of the growth of Baltimore up to 1820. The names of the merchants who came here, the dates of their arrival, their business, its influence upon the town, hints sometimes of their families—all this is recorded; and it is interesting to observe how many nationalities were represented in our early history. As was natural enough, we had Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen, for Great Britain was the mother country. But France contributed largely; so largely, indeed, as to appropriate a part of the town—the district on Charles Street, north of Pratt, long known as Frenchtown. Germany was largely represented, and Holland contributed numbers of her careful, accurate and intelligent merchants to swell the tide of prosperity. In later days New England found out what was good, and brought its thrift into our midst. But in the early days it was upon the Maryland stock of cavalier antecedents, with grafts from beyond the seas, that our well-doing and increase hung.

We are a mixed race, we Baltimoreans of to-day; and if, as some pretend, it is with men as it is with animals, and crossing produces improvement, the beauty of our women, which has become proverbial, is accounted for,

as well as the enterprise which has ever been our distinguishing characteristic.

Nature favored Baltimore from the beginning. The location of the town, indeed, was sterile, but the country round about was fertile. A water carriage unrivalled elsewhere brought the products of the rich lands bordering the Chesapeake to Baltimore as their appropriate depot. The streams emptying into the Patapsco, and the Patapsco itself, came rushing to the tide and furnished mill sites for every species of manufacture. The hills to the west and southwest were filled with iron ore, and the ancient ore banks and the ruins of old furnaces show how well they were worked long years ago. Pig iron was sent to England to be refined in immense quantities. Copper existed in the hills to the north and west, and chrome lay in rich nests in the intervening vallies. Tobacco and wheat were the great staples of the State, and Baltimore soon became their place of export. No wonder, then, that the city attracted the nationalities referred to.

But there was yet another reason. Beyond the mountains lay the Mississippi and its tributaries, and to the navigable waters of these Baltimore was nearer, geographically, by many miles, than any other city north of her on the Atlantic seaboard. At first by the pack horse, then by common roads, then by turnpikes, she had availed herself of this advantage. But when the canals of New York and Pennsylvania, by cheapening transportation, more than equalized the distance practically, another stride forward became necessary in order to hold the trade of the west; and here Baltimore again illustrated her spirit of enterprise by being the first to adopt, for general purposes, that system of railroads which ultimately restored to her the advantages of her geographical position. Her

first great road to the west was the pioneer of all others in the land. The "Great Eastern Road" of 1729 came down a gulley in Sharp Street, found McClellan's Alley wide enough for its accommodation, crossed the Falls at a ford near Fish Street, and wound its devious way through the forests that separated Baltimore from Joppa, then the seat of justice of the country between the Patapsco and the Susquehanna. Now there radiate from the city railroads in all directions, and the system of which they form a part refers for its origin, as regards all America, to the 28th day of February, 1827, when the State of Maryland, with no other guide than its turnpike charters, created the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to do that with a capital of three millions which it has cost more than thirty millions to accomplish.

While this great work was struggling against obstacles of all sorts, absolutely forcing its way to the west by dint of an almost exhausting spirit of perseverance, driven by the hostile legislation of adjacent States to adopt routes at one time looked upon as impracticable, while the other roads to the north, east and south from the city were being completed, Baltimore made no advance in any of those respects which stamp the rank of cities as the die stamps the value of the coin. The old octagonal watch-boxes of the last century still sheltered the antiquated gentlemen who fancied they were protecting the city when they warned thieves of their approach by crying the hours during the watches of the night. The jail erected at the beginning of the century had become an overcrowded den. The "b'hoys" still "ran with the machine," and the volunteer fire department, with all its courage, devotion and energy, still had its rows, fought its battles in the streets, and injured its own reputation while it interrupted

the peace of the city. With streams of water all around, of sufficient elevation within reasonable distances to supply the city by natural flow, we were still indebted to the pumps of a private corporation to fill costly reservoirs, which a single great conflagration might exhaust.

We still relied, for all purposes of police, upon the tolling of bells, or the speed of messengers on foot, to give notice of a fire, or to inform the authorities of a riot requiring force for its suppression. While New York, with nothing but a wilderness of rock and marsh to work upon, was rapidly making it "blossom like a rose" in a vast pleasure ground, in which architecture illustrated its faculty to adorn, we were satisfied with scraps of woods, here and there in the vicinity, for shade, and dusty turnpikes for exercise and recreation, although around the city were tracts of virgin forest, with hill and dale and running brooks, that seemed to have been preserved by some special Providence for glorious Parks. Truly might it have been said that our railroads had exhausted our energies and left us satisfied with mediocrity, or even less, in all besides. But it was not so. The French have a saying, "*On recule pour mieux sauter*"—one steps backwards that he may spring further forwards—which describes, in some sort, the condition of our city at this time. The pause in general improvements that followed the completion of the railroads was the step backwards, for a city that stands still, in this regard, retrogrades, in fact, by comparison. The spring forward was due to a chief magistrate of Baltimore, the present Governor of the State, who demolished the old watch-boxes, who made steam and a paid fire department take the place of the old volunteer force, who removed the delden upon the Falls and gave us an imposing structure adequate to the wants of the community, who discarded the ancient

pump-houses and reservoirs and brought the water, by its natural flow, into the city, who gave us the telegraph for all purposes of police, who made the street railways—in other places selfish monopolies—contribute to the public treasury, and who, lastly, but not least, devoted the revenue so secured to the purchase and adornment of public Parks, whose peculiar beauties are unequalled, and which are not only the pride of Baltimore, but the admiration of all strangers, from all lands, who visit them.

Nor, in the enumeration of what has been done under the auspices of one of our chief magistrates, must we forget what has been accomplished in the same direction under the auspices of the present incumbent. The lake which bears his name, and now rapidly approaching completion, will make the city independent alike of the drouths which curtail the supply of water and the freshets which deteriorate it. Unique in its character and beautiful in its surroundings, it is being constructed to last for ages. And, still further to supply Baltimore with water as amply almost as was ancient Rome supplied, the wise forecast of the same administration has secured a river for the city's uses, when need shall be, in the purchase of the Gunpowder; and again, last, but not least, the building whose corner-stone we this day consign to its place in the foundation, will relieve us from the humiliation of having the authorities of a city competent to the works we have described occupy offices in all respects inferior to those of a private corporation of the commonest pretensions. The municipality of Baltimore should be lodged as reputably, at least, as a bank or an insurance office; and the City Hall should not be inferior, as it so long has been, to the most modest of the railroad stations in our midst.

This sketch of the past and present of our city has necessarily been rapid and imperfect. In 1820 the *Annals of Baltimore* already filled a volume, and what, since then, has not been accomplished? Our pride in the emporium of Maryland will not be lessened by the edifice now to be erected. A desideratum will have been supplied when its spacious halls and commodious apartments shall be occupied for the purposes of the city government, and, second to none in extent of accommodation and architectural taste, it will place Baltimore among the foremost of cities renowned not only for commercial thrift, but for the refinement which should always be the accompaniment of freedom, and whose noblest illustrations have always been in their works of art.

On the 7th day of November, 1867, the Hon. ROBERT T. BANKS, Mayor of the city, sent a special communication to the City Council, calling in question the validity of the contracts which had been awarded by the Building Commission, because of their non-conformity to the ordinances of the city in several essentials, and also because of the insufficiency of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars for the completion of the building—that being the limit of the expenditure authorized by the Legislature. He suggested the expediency of appointing a joint committee of the Council to examine the whole subject connected with the City Hall, “in order that, while the needed edifice should be pushed to completion, the object should not be accomplished by latitudinous contracts which may cause the contracts to be largely exceeded.”

On the 11th day of the same month he addressed a second communication to the Council on the subject, reiterating his former sentiments in that connection, adding

the material point in the case, that the city had no authority to issue its bonds in order to raise the funds for constructing the building under the ordinance of 1865, because the ninth section thereof, which provides for issuing bonds to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, had not been "confirmed and ratified by the General Assembly of Maryland," as required by the eleventh section of the ordinance. This message was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on City Property.

On the same day GEORGE H. PAGELS, Esq., a representative in the First Branch of the City Council from the tenth ward, submitted the following resolution in connection with the subject:

Resolved by both Branches of the City Council, That the Mayor be requested and instructed to suspend all payments under the alleged new City Hall contracts until it is decided judicially whether said contracts are valid, and whether the ordinances in relation to building said City Hall are in operation; and that he be directed to instruct the law officer of the city to take all necessary steps to bring such matter to a prompt judicial decision; and that the Mayor, in the meanwhile, be directed to cause the contractors and Building Committee to be notified of the determination and of the wish of the Mayor and City Council to concur in any measures to bring such points to as speedy decision as will establish the validity or invalidity of the contracts, and the right of said Building Committee to act as such.

This resolution was adopted by the respective Branches of the City Council, and, in pursuance of the provisions thereof, on the 12th day of December, 1867, a petition was filed in the Superior Court of Baltimore city, in the name of the State of Maryland, on the relation of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, impeaching the legality of the appointment of Messrs. JOHN W. KIRKLEY, THOMAS C. BASSHOR, JAMES SMITH and THOMAS B. BURCH as the Building Committee of the City Hall, and of their

official acts, and praying for a writ of *mandamus* to compel them to surrender to the Mayor and City Council the building plans and specifications for the new City Hall in their possession, and to enjoin them from acting as the Building Committee, and from doing any act of official recognition of the contracts entered into by them. The Building Committee filed their answer to the petition on the 6th day of January, 1868, and the cause was subsequently heard before Hon. GEORGE W. DOBBIN, Judge of the Superior Court, ROBERT D. MORRISON, Esq., City Solicitor, and WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS, Esq., City Counsellor, appearing for the Mayor and City Council, and S. TEACKLE WALLIS and I. NEVITT STEELE, Esqs., representing the Building Committee. After the cause had been fully argued before the Court by the respective counsel, an order was filed by the Judge refusing the *mandamus* and dismissing the petition. From this order an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which was heard and determined at the ensuing April term of that Court, the counsel above named representing the respective parties before that tribunal.

A decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals on the 12th day of June, 1868, reversing the order passed by Judge DOBBIN. The cause was remanded to the Superior Court, and a *mandamus* issued in accordance with the petition of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

The Court of Appeals decided that the ordinance approved the 25th day of September, 1865, providing for the building of a new City Hall, was, by its own provisions, wholly inoperative until its ninth section was confirmed and ratified by the General Assembly of Maryland; that the Act of Assembly passed on the 29th day of January, 1866, was not a ratification and confirmation of the ninth section of the ordinance, but an independent

grant of power, to be exercised by future conformable legislation on the part of the corporation of Baltimore; and that the ninth section of the ordinance, not having been ratified by the General Assembly, as required by the eleventh section thereof, the appointment of the Building Committee of the new City Hall was unauthorized and nugatory, and conferred upon the appointees no authority whatever.

An Act was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland the 30th day of March, 1868, authorizing the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to issue the bonds of the city to an amount not exceeding the sum of one million of dollars—the proceeds from the sale of said bonds to be used in the construction of a City Hall, in the city of Baltimore; provided that before the issue of said bonds the said loan be authorized by an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and approved by a majority of the votes of the legal voters of the city cast at such time and places as might be fixed by said ordinance, as prescribed in the seventh section of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

In accordance with the power conferred by this Act of Assembly, an ordinance was passed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which received the approval of Mayor BANKS on the 24th day of June, 1868, providing for the issuing of the bonds of the city to an amount not exceeding one million of dollars, and creating a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds. This ordinance was submitted to the legal voters of the city of Baltimore and approved on the 8th day of July, 1868.

The ordinance approved on the 25th day of September, 1865, providing for the erection of a new City Hall, under which the construction of the building had been commenced by the Building Committee appointed by

Mayor CHAPMAN, having been declared to be nugatory by the Court of Appeals—the appointees thereunder having no authority to act in the premises, their functions having ceased with the promulgation of the opinion of the Court—the contracts made by them were abrogated, and the erection of the building was temporarily suspended.

It was apprehended that the complications growing out of the *mandamus* case, hereinbefore referred to, would lead to further litigation, but an amicable adjustment of all matters in relation to the contracts awarded by the first Building Committee was made by the corporate authorities, regardless of any technical advantages resulting from the decision of the Court of Appeals.

On the 5th day of August, 1868, an ordinance was passed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, divested of the objectionable features embraced in the ordinance of 1865. It provided for the appointment by the Mayor of a Building Commission of six, three of whom should be practical mechanics, of which Commission the Mayor of the city was chairman.

Agreeably to the provisions of the first section of said ordinance, Mayor BANKS appointed Messrs. GEORGE A. COLEMAN, JOHN ELLICOTT, GEORGE W. STINCHCOMB, THOMAS J. GRIFFIS, GEORGE A. DAVIS and OGDEN A. KIRKLAND as the Building Committee of the new City Hall—the Mayor being President of the Committee. The Committee was organized on the 3d day of October, 1868. JOHN J. PURCELL, Esq., was appointed Superintendent, and WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., selected as the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee at once advertised for proposals, and proceeded to award contracts for the removal of the debris from the site of the new City Hall and for the construction of the building.

Contracts were awarded for all the exterior marble work, including the materials. Also for the carpenter work, and for furnishing bricks for the building, and the laying of a part of the brick work, and for other materials and labor, constituting in all a very large portion of the contracts. Most of the marble and brick work in the basement story of the building were executed under the supervision of this Commission.

It was deemed expedient, however, to change some of the features of the ordinance under which the Commission was appointed, and accordingly the Mayor and City Council, on the 4th day of November, 1869, passed an ordinance supplementary to the ordinance of August 5th, 1868. This supplement reduced the number of the Building Committee from six to five, and provided further that they should be elected by both Branches of the City Council in joint convention. The other features of the ordinance of 1868 were, in the main, re-enacted.

After the adoption of this supplementary ordinance, the City Council met in joint convention and elected Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT and Messrs. JOHN W. COLLEY, ICHABOD JEAN, SAMUEL H. ADAMS and J. HALL PLEASANTS as the Building Committee. This Commission organized on the 6th day of November, 1869, by electing Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT as President, and WALTER G. SMITH, Esq., as Secretary, and proceeded at once to the execution of the work committed to their charge.

The net sum expended up to this time by the preceding Building Committee was \$339,590.86. The State Legislature convened in January succeeding the election of this new Commission, and as but one million of dollars had been legally appropriated for the erection of the Hall—which sum, it was thought, would be exhausted before January, 1872—it was deemed prudent to apply

to the General Assembly for the passage of an Act enabling the Mayor and City Council to issue one million more of city stock for the expense of construction. The State Legislature passed the required Act. On the 11th of April, 1860, the Mayor and City Council adopted an ordinance in conformity to the foregoing Act, which was submitted to the voters of Baltimore and approved by them April 21st, 1870.

An ordinance was also passed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, which was approved by Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT, Mayor, on the 8th day of February, 1872, providing for the issue of the bonds of the city to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the two millions of dollars of bonds authorized to be issued by the Acts of Assembly of 1868 and 1870. This ordinance was ratified by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, and approved by a majority of the legal voters of the city.

After the last named Building Committee had been appointed and organized, the work of constructing the City Hall was prosecuted without delay or embarrassment until the final completion and dedication of the building—which event was consummated on the 25th day of October, 1875.

On the 2d day of November, 1874, HENRY D. LONEY, Esq., offered a resolution in the Second Branch of the City Council that a Joint Special Committee of three from each Branch be raised to make the necessary arrangements for the dedication of the new City Hall. The resolution was at once adopted by the Second Branch, and concurred in by the First Branch on the same day. The Committee thus provided for was constituted as follows: HENRY D. LONEY, GEORGE A. KIRK and CHARLES STREEPER, Esqs., on the part of the Second

Branch, and WILLIAM E. STEWART, COLUMBUS W. LEWIS and MATTHEW W. DONAVIN, Esqs, on the part of the First Branch.

On the 11th day of October, 1875, HENRY D. LONEY, Esq., the Chairman of the Committee, presented the following report in the Second Branch of the City Council :

The Joint Special Committee upon the dedication of the City Hall would respectfully submit the following report:

As it is the desire of the Building Committee, who have so faithfully, laboriously and honestly served the city in the construction of the elegant building now about to be formally devoted to the use of the corporation, to have all the work entirely finished, the bills audited and paid, before they resign the authority conferred upon them, and as this cannot be accomplished earlier than about the 22d or 23d of the current month, your committee have decided to recommend that the ceremonies attendant upon the formal completion of the municipal Hall shall take place on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1875.

To give proper *eclat* and prominence to this important event in our civic history, it is recommended that the Mayor shall proclaim a cessation from business in the public offices and departments of the city; that the public schools shall be closed; that a grand procession shall be had of all the military of the city, the Fire Department, the Masonic, Odd Fellow, temperance and religious orders, the trades unions and societies; and that the ceremonies of dedication shall take place on the arrival of the procession at the City Hall at noon of the day above named, and that the order of proceedings shall be as follows:

1. Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Music.
4. Report of the Building Committee, and address by the Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT, Chairman.
5. Music.
6. Acceptance of the building on the part of the city by the Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.
7. Music.
8. Benediction.

Your committee would further recommend that General James R. Herbert be selected as Marshal of the procession, and that all organizations proposing to take part therein be directed or requested to report to him for orders.

It is further recommended that the ceremonies be held on a platform to be erected on the eastern front of the building; that the City Hall be closed to all persons not having proper permits until the conclusion of the dedicatory services, and that it be re-opened throughout thereafter, for the inspection by the citizens, for the space of one week.

It is further recommended that on the conclusion of the services the bell in the lantern be rung for an half hour, and that at night, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, the entire building be illuminated.

Your committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

H. D. LONEY,
CHARLES STREEPER,
GEORGE A. KIRK,
Second Branch.

M. W. DONAVIN,
C. W. LEWIS,
First Branch.

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the ceremonies of the dedication of the new City Hall take place on Monday, October 25, 1875, and that the committee heretofore appointed have charge of the same upon the general plan recommended in its report of October 11, 1875.

Resolved, further, That the various military, beneficial, charitable, religious and other associations and trades unions of the city of Baltimore be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to participate in the ceremonies attending said dedication.

Resolved, further, That the Register of the City be directed to pay the expenses of said ceremonies upon presentation of vouchers certified to as correct by said committee.

The resolutions accompanying the report were unanimously adopted by the Second Branch, concurred by the First Branch, and duly approved by the Mayor.

A short time before the completion of the labors of the Commission and the surrender of the building to the constituted authorities of the city, Messrs. J. HALL PLEASANTS and SAMUEL H. ADAMS, two of the members of the Commission, tendered their resignations to the City Council, by which body they had been elected in 1869. Inasmuch as the work on the building was at this time nearly completed, the City Council did not deem it necessary to adopt any measure that looked to the filling of the vacancies.

These gentlemen had rendered important service up to this period, and the appreciation thereof is manifested in embracing their names in the complimentary resolutions adopted by both Branches of the City Council on the 26th day of October, 1875, which resolutions were adopted after the following final report of the Building Committee had been presented to that body:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,

Baltimore, October 25, 1875.

To the Honorable the Members of the City Council.

GENTLEMEN:

The undersigned, members of the Building Committee of the new City Hall, have the honor of apprising you that the City Hall is now completed, and that on this day the building was, with appropriate ceremonies, presented to the citizens of Baltimore.

The aggregate net cost of the building was \$2,271,135.64. The items of expenses which make up the above amount are as follows:

Drawings, plans and specifications as per ordinance of	
August 5th, 1865,	\$10,000 00
Excavation, furnishing and laying stone, concreting and	
sinking wells, all embraced in cellar work,	41,179 20
Exterior marble work, including materials,	957,626 15
Interior marble work, including materials,	85,427 23

Bricks,	\$125,123 68
Brickwork,	76,108 92
Cement,	82,318 99
Ironwork and hardware,	96,452 50
Ironwork of roof,	77,472 07
Ironwork of dome,	73,835 23
Ironwork of stairways,	13,816 28
Lumber,	72,084 58
Carpenter work,	122,625 57
Plastering,	80,473 49
Painting,	69,117 14
Glass, oils and paints,	18,724 04
Heating apparatus,	39,054 11
Sand, lime, calcined plaster and hair,	17,883 35
Copper spouting, valleys and flashing,	14,555 81
Slating,	7,241 22
Plumbing and plumbing materials,	24,927 47
Stone pavement and curbing,	27,772 91
Mechanics and day laborers,	25,830 17
Construction of sewer,	9,312 63
Bell and placing in position,	2,590 40
Bell strikes by electricity,	1,500 00
Clocks and clock arrangements,	3,897 50
Gilt metal pilaster caps,	15,181 47
Measurement of work,	15,433 29
Salaries of Superintendent, officers and watchmen,	34,717 38
Architect's commission under ordinance of 1868,	10,064 56
Fuel,	6,090 85
Advertising,	2,293 48
Rent of offices,	6,250 00
Insurance,	1,016 00
Wharfage,	828 38
Hauling dirt and removing debris from building,	5,575 09
Lighting gas by electricity,	950 00
Miscellaneous,	6,813 33
	<hr/>
	\$2,283,164 47
Deduct for bbls. and materials,	12,028 83
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,271,135 64</u>

The warrants issued by the Building Committee upon which the foregoing amount was drawn from the city treasury are in the possession of the City Comptroller. The vouchers upon which they issued those warrants, with all the books and papers that appertain to the Committee and to the construction of the building, are in the possession of the City Librarian. They respectfully invite an investigation into these.

They flatter themselves that they have turned over to the city a building that is worthy of its history, that will command the admiration of the stranger and the citizen, and one that is adapted in every respect to the purpose for which it was erected. They believe that it has been constructed at less cost, comparatively, than any large public building in this country, and within the limits of the appropriation made therefor. An examination of the books and receipts for payments made will demonstrate to you that not one dollar is charged to the personal expenses of the Committee, notwithstanding several of its members visited New York, Philadelphia and Washington on business directly connected with the construction of the building. The Committee were fully aware that they had the authority for charging reasonable personal expenses, and believe that your honorable body would not have excepted thereto. They preferred, however, in that connection, the course they practised.

They avail themselves of this occasion to thank you for the confidence you have manifested in the integrity of their purpose and in their capacity to fulfill the important and responsible trust you imposed on them. They trust that you may not hereafter have reason to believe that your confidence has been misplaced.

They have also the pleasure of reporting to your honorable body, that under ordinance No. 54, approved June 9th, 1874, they, in conjunction with the President of the First Branch and the President of the Second Branch of the City Council, superintended the fitting up and furnishing of the Council chambers, and that they superintended the furnishing of the balance of the rooms of the building. The aggregate cost of furnishing the building was \$104,264.77. The vouchers for payments made on this account are filed in the office of the Librarian, which you are respectfully requested to examine.

The building of the City Hall may be said to be an epoch in the history of Baltimore, and, as such, the important facts connected with its construction should be preserved in proper form. It has just been completed, and the Committee have not had the time to present to you, in the form of a report, many facts which should be

embraced therein. The faithful and skillful mechanics and artists that executed the work of construction should not be lost sight of. It should not be said of this new City Hall, as had been said of many of the once splendid structures of antiquity, that it was "fashioned by long forgotten hands." The structure was reared by Baltimore workmen, and the records of the city should bear testimony of their merit and identity. The municipal authorities of New York and Philadelphia have published books descriptive of their Parks, with proper embellishments, and Boston City has published a book descriptive of its new City Hall, which building dwarfs in magnitude of proportions, and depreciates in beauty, when compared with our own municipal building. The report of the Building Committee now made will, to be sure, exhibit the cost of rearing the structure, and the address of their chairman, made on the occasion of its dedication, contains certain facts connected therewith. The first may be found in the Journals of the City Council, and the latter in the newspapers of the day, only to be seen hereafter by those who with labor search for them. All the important and interesting facts connected with the enterprise should be collected and printed in book form and placed in the libraries of the city, to the end that those who are to succeed the present generation may be intelligent in the matter.

Hitherto, in the history of Baltimore, too little attention has been paid to the collection of facts and making up reports in connection with the public service. Bayview Asylum, an imposing structure, representing the benevolent and humanitarian sentiments of our people, was erected but some nine years since, and yet there is no printed report or collected manuscript, record or statement of the cost of constructing the building; neither is there any person that can give the necessary information in that connection. It has never been charged that there was a want of integrity on the part of those who had the management of the construction of that temple of charity, nor is it believed that they acted otherwise than honorable in the fulfilment of their trust. The matter is only referred to now for the purpose of showing by that omission the importance of making and preserving proper records of the public business of the city.

The Committee are aware that your honorable body will not have an opportunity of rendering effective any of their suggestions, if you should think as they do in the matter referred to, but thinking it possible, at least, that their theory might be worthy of the consid-

eration of your successors in the legislative department of the city government, the undersigned have taken the liberty to express the same in this report.

With high regard,

Your obedient servants,

JOSHUA VANSANT,
J. W. COLLEY,
ICHABOD JEAN.

After the reception of the report, OTIS KEILHOLTZ, Esq., the President of the First Branch, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the respective Branches of the City Council:

Resolved by both Branches of the City Council, That the thanks of the city of Baltimore are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Honorable JOSHUA VANSANT, Chairman; JOHN W. COLLEY, ICHABOD JEAN, J. HALL PLEASANTS and SAMUEL H. ADAMS, composing the Building Committee of the new City Hall, for their gratuitous services, embracing a period of six years, in the supervision and completion of that structure.

Resolved, further, That in the name of the people it is meet and proper that testimony at this time should be given to the *unswerving integrity, indomitable energy and continuous scrutiny* which have resulted in an impressive monument to the probity, munificence and prosperity of the city, costing nearly a quarter of a million of dollars less than the appropriation made for it.

Resolved, That this card of thanks be fitly lithographed, framed, and presented to each member of the Building Committee, and placed upon the walls of each department within the new City Hall, properly attested with the signatures of the Presidents and Chief Clerks of the two Branches of the present City Council.

[In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, a suitable design for said card of thanks was prepared, under the direction of A. V. MILHOLLAND, Esq., Chief Clerk of the First Branch of the City Council, assisted by JOHN T. FORD, Esq., and handsomely lithographed by Messrs. A.

HOEN & Co., and a copy thereof, appropriately framed, presented to each member of the Building Committee. Copies of the same have been placed upon the walls of the several departments within the City Hall. The sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated to defray the expense of lithographing said card.]

HENRY SEIM, Esq., President of the Second Branch, on the same day offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by both Branches of the City Council :

WHEREAS, The new City Hall building having been completed and formally dedicated, it is therefore becoming and proper that an accurate inscription upon some imperishable material descriptive of its construction should be placed in its principal vestibule; therefore be it

Resolved by both Branches of the City Council of Baltimore, That the Inspector of Buildings be, and is hereby, directed to have a suitable tablet, with such historical memoranda as will properly commemorate the different administrations who began, continued and completed the new City Hall, and to place the same in a suitable panel or niche within its walls, where it may be seen and read in all the future history of the city.

Resolved, also, That this shall be the only inscription of that character in or about the building.

Resolved, further, That the Register shall pay the expense of the same, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, a suitable tablet was prepared, under the direction of the Inspector of Buildings, by Messrs. HUGH SISSON & SON, and placed in the loggia on the west side of the first floor of the City Hall, opposite the rotunda, where it can be observed by all persons entering the building from the portico on Holliday Street. This tablet is constructed of marble, and contains the following inscription :



CITY HALL.

CORNER-STONE LAID OCTOBER 18, 1867.

DEDICATED OCTOBER 25, 1875.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION, \$2,271,135.64.

BUILDING COMMITTEES:

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN,

THOMAS B. BURCH, JOHN W. KIRKLEY,

THOMAS C. BASSHOR, JAMES SMITH.

Organized May 25, 1867. Dissolved June 30, 1868.

ROBERT T. BANKS,

GEORGE A. COLEMAN, GEO. W. STINCHCOMB,

JOHN ELLICOTT, THOMAS J. GRIFFIS,

GEORGE A. DAVIS, OGDEN A. KIRKLAND.

Organized October 3, 1868. Dissolved October 23, 1869.

JOSHUA VANSANT,

J. HALL PLEASANTS, ICHABOD JEAN,

JOHN W. COLLEY, SAMUEL H. ADAMS.

Organized November 6, 1869.

BUILDING FINISHED OCTOBER 25, 1875.

ARCHITECT—GEORGE A. FREDERICK.

SUPERINTENDENT—JOHN J. PURCELL.

The last Legislative Act on the subject of the City Hall was the adoption of the following resolution by the respective Branches of the City Council. This resolution was submitted in the Second Branch by HENRY D. LONEY, Esq., adopted by the respective Branches of the City Council, and duly approved by Mayor VANSANT:

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That the Joint Special Committee on the dedication of the City Hall, in conjunction with the Mayor of the city, be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission to select a suitable person to prepare and superintend the publication of a history of the construction and dedication of the City Hall, and that one thousand copies thereof be published, the expense of the same to be taken out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; said commission to report to the next session of the City Council.

At the date of the completion and dedication of the City Hall the following gentlemen were the principal officers of the corporation:—Hon. Joshua Vansant, Mayor; John McElroy, Secretary to the Mayor; Andrew J. King, Clerk to the Mayor; John A. Robb, Register; S. Turner Duvall, Deputy Register; J. Sewell Thomas, Chief Clerk; Samuel Maccubbin, Comptroller; Sam. S. Mills, Jr., Chief Clerk; James M. Anderson, Collector; J. T. M. Barnes, Deputy Collector; I. Nevitt Steele, City Counsellor; Albert Ritchie, City Solicitor; Robert T. Baldwin and Chas. J. Baker, Commissioners of Finance; Dr. James A. Stewart, Commissioner of Health; Alfred E. Smirk, Assistant Commissioner of Health; Dr. William F. Stewart, Physician to the Marine Hospital; Edward A. Gibbs, Beale H. Richardson and Wm. J. King, Judges of the Appeal Tax Court; John H. Tegmeyer, City Commissioner; John W. Colley, Inspector of Buildings; John S. Brown, Librarian; Daniel Constantine, Port Warden; Isaac Cox, James S. Morrow and John T. Piquett, Commissioners for Opening

Streets; C. Dodd McFarland, Examiner of Titles; Beverly Diggs, Mayor's Detective.

The City Council which first convened in the new City Hall was composed of the following members and officers:

FIRST BRANCH.—*Members*.—First Ward, And. F. Schroeder; Second Ward, Henry Cashmyer; Third Ward, E. W. Bennett; Fourth Ward, C. W. Lewis; Fifth Ward, James Sapp; Sixth Ward, John L. Baker; Seventh Ward, Thomas A. Onion; Eighth Ward, Thomas P. Kernan; Ninth Ward, William E. Stewart; Tenth Ward, W. T. Browning; Eleventh Ward, H. Rozier Dulany; Twelfth Ward, Jos. S. Heisler; Thirteenth Ward, Otis Keilholtz; Fourteenth Ward, James C. Randall; Fifteenth Ward, M. W. Donavin; Sixteenth Ward, Jos. McCawley; Seventeenth Ward, John Fitzpatrick; Eighteenth Ward, John S. Bullock; Nineteenth Ward, William W. Orndorf; Twentieth Ward, Charles W. Chancellor. *Officers*.—Otis Keilholtz, President; A. V. Milholland, Chief Clerk; J. Frank Brady, Assistant Clerk; Allen E. Forrester, Committee Clerk; James Stanton, Sergeant-at-Arms; Wm. H. Hamilton and James Dorsey, Doorkeepers; Daniel Barr, Page.

SECOND BRANCH.—*Members*.—First and Second Wards, Charles Streeper; Third and Fourth Wards, John K. Carroll; Fifth and Sixth Wards, William H. Bolton; Seventh and Eighth Wards, George Rinehart; Ninth and Tenth Wards, Henry Seim; Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, Henry D. Loney; Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, John S. Hogg; Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Wm. J. Murray; Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, C. A. Wheeler; Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, Geo. A. Kirk. *Officers*.—Henry Seim, President; J. J. Grindall, Chief Clerk; E. J. Edwards, Assistant Clerk; Geo. T. Beall, Jr., Committee Clerk; Jos. W. Wallace, Sergeant-at-Arms; H. D. Berry, Page.

THE DEDICATION.

THE DEDICATION.

THE Joint Special Committee of the City Council appointed to make arrangements for the formal transfer of the City Hall from the Building Committee to the corporate authorities designated the 25th day of October, 1875, as the time for the observance of ceremonies commemorative of the event.

The Committee, through the columns of the daily newspapers, requested the various military, beneficial, charitable, religious and other associations and trades unions of the city of Baltimore to participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the building, and arranged for a grand procession of these organizations and the Fire Department to take place on the occasion. They selected General JAMES R. HERBERT as the Marshal of the procession and devolved upon him the duty of arranging all the details incident thereto. They also provided for appropriate ceremonies, to take place on a platform erected for the occasion below the portico on the east front of the building, and for an illumination of the Hall during the evening.

The following notice of invitation was published in all the daily newspapers of the city for several days preceding the day designated for the ceremonies to take place:

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CITY HALL.

Whereas a resolution has been adopted by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore providing for the dedication of the new City Hall, on Monday, the 25th of October, instant, and requesting all military, beneficial, charitable, religious and other associations and trades unions to unite in the ceremonies of the occasion, the undersigned, having been appointed a joint special committee on the part of the City Council to conduct the ceremonies of the dedication of the new City Hall, respectfully request all military, beneficial, charitable, religious and other associations and trades unions in the city of Baltimore to unite in the ceremonies of said dedication.

Brigadier-General JAMES R. HERBERT has been selected to act as chief marshal of the occasion, to whom all organizations desiring to take part in the ceremonies will report on or before the 20th instant, in order that they may be duly assigned appropriate positions.

HENRY D. LONEY,
GEORGE A. KIRK,
CHARLES STREEPER,
WILLIAM E. STEWART,
COLUMBUS W. LEWIS,
M. W. DONAVIN, M. D.,

Committee.

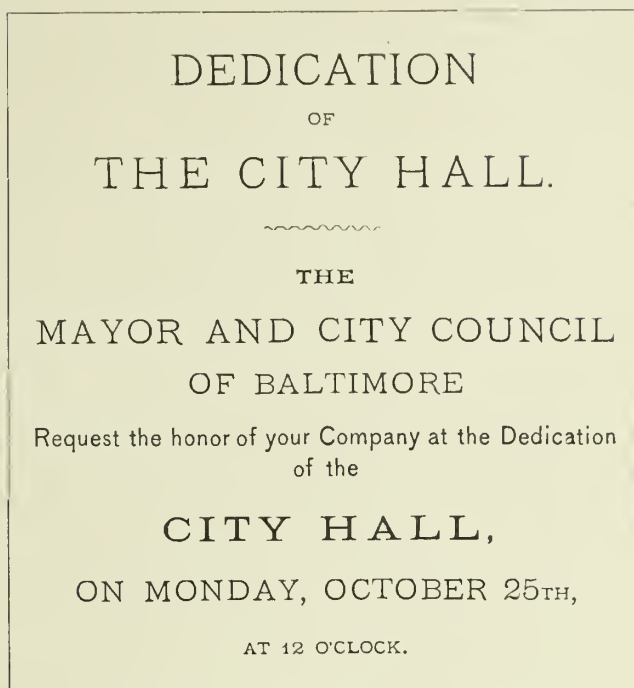
By order,

ALLEN E. FORRESTER,

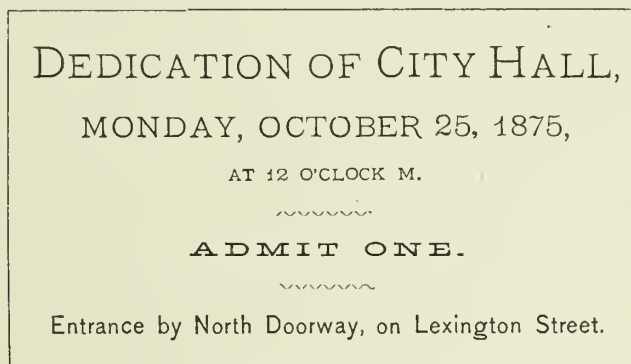
Committee Clerk.

Special invitations were addressed to the Governor of the State of Maryland and staff, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, Attorney General, Comptroller of the Treasury, and heads of the various departments of the State government, Senators and Representatives of the State of Maryland in the Congress of the United States, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, ex-Mayors of the city of Baltimore, the Building Committee of the City Hall, the Architect and Superintendent, and Clerk of the Committee, heads of the various departments of the municipal government, and others.

The following is a copy of the invitation issued by the Committee :



The invitation was accompanied with a card of admission, as follows:



Upon the face of this card was the following endorsement: "This card will admit bearer, who will meet the Committee in the Mayor's office."

The Committee having requested JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., to deliver an address on the occasion, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, that gentleman assented to perform the duty assigned him. Rev. RICHARD FULLER, D. D., and Rev. JOHN LEYBURN, D. D., were also requested to take part in the exercises and conduct appropriate religious services. These gentlemen, having assented to the request of the Committee, arranged between themselves that Dr. FULLER should offer a prayer on the occasion, and that Dr. LEYBURN should pronounce the benediction.

The Committee, having completed all necessary arrangements for the dedicatory exercises, issued the following

PROGRAMME.

MUSIC.

Prayer by the Rev. RICHARD FULLER, D. D.

MUSIC.

Report of the Building Committee, and Address by
Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT, Chairman.

MUSIC.

Address by JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., in behalf of
the citizens of Baltimore.

MUSIC.

Benediction by Rev. JOHN LEYBURN, D. D.

MUSIC.

The day selected by the Committee for the ceremonies of the dedication of the City Hall was one of the finest of the year. The sun shone through the October haze with mellow softness, and it is estimated that at least one-half of the population of the city turned out of their homes and thronged the streets—especially those through which it had been announced that the procession would pass. Although it was generally known, by announcement through the columns of the daily newspapers, that the procession would not move before eleven o'clock, yet as early as eight o'clock numbers of men, women and children could be seen wending their way towards Broadway, where the procession was to be organized, or awaiting patiently on the sidewalks for the parade to go by. All seemed filled with pleasurable excitement, in anticipation of the pageant they were about to witness. From numerous warehouses, public buildings and private dwellings on Baltimore and other streets the National ensign was floating, adding to the gala appearance of the occasion. Windows and balconies on the south side of Baltimore Street, that being the shady side, were in great demand by those who wished to view the procession in comfort, and high premiums could no doubt have been obtained by the proprietors of the various stores. Most of the latter, however, had families and friends sufficient in number to take up all the eligible places. The windows and balconies on the north side were also well patronized, though not to the extent of those on the opposite side. The majority of the occupants were ladies and children, who were of course dressed in their best, and the bright colors of whose attire, with the happy faces of all, enhanced the beauty of the scene very much. By nine o'clock the strains of martial music could be heard in various directions, and numerous organi-

zations, with bands at their head, could be seen marching down Baltimore, Fayette, Lombard and other thoroughfares to their respective *rendesvous*. Of course all were going in the direction of Broadway, as nearly all the societies and trades organizations formed on Lombard, Pratt, Gough and Bank Streets and Eastern Avenue, facing Broadway, east or west, as the case might be. Up to half-past ten o'clock the streets presented an extremely animated appearance with these moving bodies of men—the knights and their brilliant regalia, and other associations with beautiful banners and flags, rich in color and gilt, all lending their aid to complete the beauty and animation of the scene.

Broadway, however, appeared to be the most attractive of all points, and the broad sidewalks and street were crowded with people at a comparatively early hour. The arrival of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments further increased the density of the throng of spectators, as hundreds followed these favorite military organizations from up town. Both attracted a great deal of attention, and the expressions of admiration at their thorough military appearance and bright uniforms were hearty and unanimous. The imposing shakos of the Fifth were, of course, a distinguishing mark, which added much to the soldierly appearance of the wearers, and was not lost in its effect on the crowd.

In going to Broadway from the armory the Fifth Regiment marched down Charles Street, in doing which it passed the residence of Colonel J. Stricker Jenkins, who was prevented from taking charge of his command by illness. As it passed his residence the regiment gave him a marching salute.

From eight until eleven o'clock the spectators on Broadway kept on augmenting in numbers, until from Baltimore Street to Eastern Avenue the broad thoroughfare was

nothing more nor less than a mass of surging humanity on either side, with a line of military and civic organizations in the centre. It is very certain that no greater crowd was ever seen on Broadway, the people encroaching on the steps and in the doorways of the private residences.

General Herbert, the chief marshal of the procession, was busily engaged in getting everything in readiness for the move, and his aids and those of his assistant marshals could be seen dashing up and down Broadway carrying the General's orders to various parts of the line. The marshals and aids all rode spirited chargers. It was a very difficult thing to assign the various organizations their proper places in the line, as some of them had not reported until that morning. Finally, however, everything being in readiness, the procession moved shortly before eleven o'clock. The line of march was from Broadway up Baltimore Street to Paca Street, up Paca Street to Franklin Street, along Franklin to Charles Street, Charles to Fayette Street, Fayette to Calvert Street, Calvert to Saratoga Street, Saratoga to Holliday Street, Holliday Street to Exchange Place.

The military division came first, and made quite an imposing display, being decidedly the most attractive feature of the parade. At the head of the line there was a platoon of twelve policemen, all picked men under the charge of Captain Lannan, of the Middle District. Hon. James Black Groome, Governor of Maryland, surrounded by a brilliant staff, came next. The Governor was attired in a plain black suit, the only thing out of the general order being a white rosette, which graced the left lappel of his coat. General James R. Herbert, the chief marshal of the procession, followed, also surrounded by his staff. The staff officers of Governor Groome, as well

as those of General Herbert and the General himself, were all in full uniform and mounted on spirited animals. Besides the regular staff officers, there were a number of specially appointed aids, all mounted, but wearing citizen's dress.

Immediately following the mounted aids were companies C and H, Second Artillery, from Fort McHenry, numbering some sixty men, commanded by Captain Wilson, Lieutenants Wolf and Cobb, and preceded by the Fort band. In addition to these two companies there was battery A, Second Artillery, with four pieces, commanded by Captain Bose, Lieutenants Mait and Niles, with eighty men. The whole detachment of one hundred and forty men was in charge of Captain Ramsey.

The Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard came next, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D. Loney in command, with three hundred and two muskets, headed by their band and drum corps. The officers of the field and staff, with all the line officers, were present. The officers and men all wore the shako hat, which added much to the imposing appearance of the regiment. The marching of the Fifth, as it always is, was simply perfect, and drew from the spectators frequent outbursts of commendation.

After the Fifth came the Sixth Regiment, under command of Colonel Clarence Peters, with nearly three hundred men in line, preceded by the Sixth Regiment band and drum corps. The regiment marched well and presented a fine front through the entire parade.

The Bond Guards, a cavalry company from the Second District of Anne Arundel County, commanded by Captain E. A. Owens, and including forty-five men, followed the Sixth, and another organization, Company I, Baltimore Hussars, closed the military display. This

body was mounted, and numbered about seventy men, Captain Rau commanding. It was accompanied by a band of music. This closed the military portion of the procession.

After the military came the civic division of the procession, which presented several prominent and interesting features. At the head of the line of the civic division came the Knights of Saint Patrick, one hundred strong, in charge of Bernard McGinn, chief knight, and E. T. Joyce, military instructor. The knights looked and marched well, were dressed in black suits, with white belts and gauntlets, and dark chapeaus with green feather. They were headed by Professor Itzell's band.

Next came the Knights of Saint Peter, forty men, under the command of R. P. Gorman, chief knight, and C. J. O'Brien, first deputy. They were also attired in black suits, but wore red and white belts and baldricks and Alpine hat, with white feather tipped with green. The Excelsior band marched at their head. The Knights of Saint Peter made a very fine appearance, and attracted much attention.

After the knights came eight open barouches, bearing Boards of Directors of the two Schuetzen Associations of this city, viz: The Baltimore and West Baltimore Associations. The respective flags of the two societies and United States flags were carried.

Saint Aloysius' Society came next, turning out fifty men, and marshalled by John Meyer and Fred Roeder. The society wore blue and white sashes, with gold trimmings.

Then followed the Bohemian Society of about two hundred men; representing the Reading and Singing Association Perun, Bohemian Lodge No. 1, and Beneficial Association Oeull. The whole was in charge of chief marshal Frank Kotwalt. Professor Kappell's band fur-

nished the music. The flags carried by this society were very noticeable, on account of their beauty of design and rich and tasteful coloring.

In the rear of the Bohemians were four societies belonging to Saint Alphonsus' parish, numbering about one hundred men, under the marshalship of Antoine Ostendorf. These societies were as follows: Saint Bonifacius', blue sashes, red rosettes, &c.; Saint Alphonsus', twenty-five men; Saint George's, thirty men, purple sashes, with silver trimming; Saint Lugari's, twenty-five men, purple sashes and gold trimming. The four societies each had banners and flags, some of the former being very beautiful, and presented a fine appearance.

The next in line was the Harugari Society, numbering about four hundred men, and embracing the following lodges: Schiller, Columbia, William Tell, Germania, Teutonia, Leviata, Humboldt, Monument, Coethe Mannie, Jackson, Uhlan, Herman, Friendship and William Penn. The chief marshal was mounted, as well as his four aides—Henry Hartman, George Otto, John K. Stein, Charles Alband. The society was headed by the Hussar band. It also carried beautiful and costly banners, trimmed with bullion fringe and tassels. Many of the members wore gold rosettes and different colored sashes.

Two barouches, filled with the members of the Lafayette Turner Association, followed the Harugari Society.

Adams Express Company was represented by two of their largest wagons, drawn by four horses each. The horses were all fine looking animals, and wore red and white plumes in their heads. Each of the two wagons was surmounted by framework in the shape of a triangle, and covered with white canvas. The canvas on the first wagon bore the following inscription on either side: "The Adams Express Company has connections

with all parts of the world." The canvas on the second wagon contained the names of the present Governors of all the States. These wagons were driven by Thomas F. Martin and James Mitchell, respectively.

The Paperhangers' Association came next, and was composed of about forty men, Joseph Rush and Thomas McCausland chief marshals, assisted by Charles Bosley and Edward Granger. A large canvas monument on wheels was drawn by horses. The shaft of the monument bore the following inscription: "The Baltimore Paperhangers' Association," and the base: "Organized in 1862." Bundles of wall paper and implements used in the trade were also displayed. The association was headed by Patterson's band.

Next came several large wagons belonging to Messrs. Shryock & Clark, lumber merchants, and containing a quantity of prepared material. There was also a large circular saw in operation, attended by employees of the firm. A number of wagons and carts of James Carrick & Co., dealers in kindling wood, followed.

Succeeding these came the Maryland Bricklayers' Union No. 1, with about one hundred and fifty men in line. J. Hammond was chief marshal, and Richard A. Watts and James A. Geddes assistants. The union carried the State and American flags, and was headed by the Baltimore City band.

Some twenty-five wagons, representing the different sewing machine agencies and firms in this city, followed the Bricklayers' Union. All of the wagons carried specimen machines, at a few of which operatives were seen at work. Then came the division consisting of the trades organizations opposed to convict labor, which was a novel feature of the parade. It numbered about twenty-five hundred persons, with a large number of decorated

wagons, and on which there were displayed the products of the different branches of industry represented in line. On several of the wagons mechanics were at work busy plying their vocation, and when it was practicable the articles manufactured were thrown among the crowd. There were six bands in this part of the procession, and in many instances the men composing it wore uniforms. On the wagons were inscriptions in opposition to the contract system of convict labor. The chief marshal of this division was William J. Cochran, and the chief of staff was Charles H. Fullwood. The following were the aides, all of whom were mounted: John L. Matthews, John E. Cochran, Lewis Zinc, James R. Ives, J. E. Kirby, George E. Pryor, P. Conway, G. W. Staylor, E. Hoen, W. Leonhardt, Thomas A. Rutter, Frank Russell, James Armstrong, J. J. Smith, W. H. White, Thomas Burns, W. R. Graves and W. Boze.

Owing to the large number of men in this part of the parade, it was separated into six sub-divisions.

The first division was headed by the stone-cutters and bell and brass makers. The workingmen of Hugh Sisson's marble shops were the first in line. The men were in a uniform of black suit, high black hats and white aprons, and were out to the number of two hundred. There were three wagons. The first of them contained what was to represent a marble monument. It was of wood, and painted in imitation of marble. The monument was surmounted by a pyramid of flowers. The next wagon contained eight stone-cutters employed in the monument department, who were furnished with a block of stone and all the implements of their trade. In another wagon were men employed in polishing marble. All three wagons were decorated with flowers and evergreens, and were liberally supplied with inscriptions expressing opposi-

tion to convict labor. Among them were the following: "Don't condemn before you hear;" "An honest day's labor and an honest day's pay;" "The State feeds the convict—let it profit by his labor."

The workmen of M. A. Sisson's marble establishment, all wearing white aprons, numbered one hundred men in line. They were preceded by a large wagon, elaborately ornamented, and drawn by four horses. In the wagon were ten stone-cutters engaged in fashioning the marble. Several inscriptions expressive of a desire to suppress mechanical labor in the penitentiary were on the panels of the wagon, among them, "Let honest men live;" "The State feeds the convict—let it profit by his labor."

The bell and brass establishment of Regester & Sons was then represented. The wagon, which, like all in the line, was decorated, contained in all fifty bells of different sizes. The six horses which drew the wagon were ornamented with bells weighing three ounces, and a large bell of two thousand pounds was located in the centre of the wagon, and at intervals was rung by four workmen. The other bells in the wagon kept up a continual chime.

The next division, which consisted of mechanics employed in iron works and iron foundries, was headed by Wright's band. J. T. Green was the marshal of the division. The moulders from Shepherd's Iron Works were first in line. They were in a uniform of red shirts and black trousers, and numbered two hundred and fifty men. Three wagons accompanied the mechanics from this foundry. Men could be seen at work in moulding stoves, with a smoking furnace near by, and finished stoves in the distance. Two men attired as convicts acted as superintendents. The inscriptions on the wagons were as

follows: "The great question with our statesmen is how to pay taxes and support families by competing with convict labor." "By honest toil we live; our rights must not be interfered with."

Next in order came a strong delegation representing the stove and hollow-ware works of Messrs. Armstrong & Co. This firm have their salesroom at No. 60 Light Street, but their foundry is at Port Deposit, and the workmen who represented the establishment in the procession are citizens of that place. Fifty-two of these sturdy iron moulders, wearing blue shirts and white pantaloons, were in line, headed by the Riverside band from Port Deposit (eighty-four in all). They had three wagons loaded with specimens of their workmanship and representing the various articles manufactured at their foundry. Mr. W. W. Davis was marshal of the delegation. Mr. Armstrong, accompanied by a number of friends, rode in the procession.

Weiskettle's East Baltimore Iron Foundry was next represented, and the workmen from the establishment were accompanied by Weber's band. Sixty men from the foundry were in line, wearing a uniform of red shirts. The wagons were supplied with boilers, furnaces, stoves, &c., and workmen were seated in the vehicles. The wagons were elaborately decorated, and one of them represented "life in a foundry," men being actively engaged in the manufacture of stoves. Sexton's and Heath's stove foundries were represented in line by about forty men each.

The third division was commanded by J. D. Ehlers, marshal. It consisted of printers, lithographers and coopers. Ehlers' printing establishment was represented by a wagon drawn by two horses, which contained a printing press, several cases of type, &c. Compositors, in

shirt sleeves, could be observed setting type, and were attended by printers' "devils," wearing costumes somewhat similar to that in which the painters of the Middle Ages were wont to clothe his Satanic Majesty. The foreman of this establishment was supposed to represent Benjamin Franklin. Tickets and slips containing humorous sketches about the City Hall were struck off on the press and distributed among the crowd.

Hoen & Co's lithographic establishment was the next representation. Forty-five employees of the firm, with blue rosettes, marched behind a carriage containing the proprietors and superintendents of the establishment. Winter's band accompanied them. A wagon containing a lithographic press and a portrait of Senefelder, the inventor of lithography, succeeded the men. Papers containing specimens of the lithographic art were distributed. A representation of the City Hall was a feature of the paper thrown to the crowd.

A wagon of James Young's printing establishment contained a printing press and a case of type, and advertisements printed while the procession was in motion were distributed.

Kimball & Schafer's steam barrel establishment was represented by two wagons. There were fourteen barrels in one wagon, which were arranged in the form of a pyramid. A triumphal arch surmounted the barrels, and four boys in sailors' clothing stood on each corner of the wagon, which was drawn by four horses. In the second wagon were four boys in white aprons manufacturing fruit barrels. About one hundred and fifty men belonging to the establishment followed, being accompanied by Harr's reed band.

The boot and shoe manufacturers, A. Williams, marshal, marched in the next division. The men from Perry

& Clark's manufactory were first in line, and were eighty-five strong. There was a wagon in line containing shoemaker's benches, die blocks, &c., and journeymen manufacturing boots and shoes.

The sixth division consisted of can-makers and fruit-packers. This division was a feature of the trades organizations parade, the canmakers making quite a fine display. Minnick's band headed the division. Grillett & Tiller's oyster packing establishment was represented by two hundred men and three wagons. One of the latter was drawn by four horses, and contained a pyramid composed of round cans, which was eight feet in height. Another wagon contained cans arranged in wreaths, and boys and men engaged in capping them.

Hand & Foxwell's fruit-packing establishment had a number of men in line, in which boys in sailors' clothing were arranging cans, which rose in the form of wreaths, pyramids and other designs. A young lady was in the centre of the wagon, holding a sceptre in her hand.

Miller & Co., oyster-packers, had in line a number of well executed pictures showing the processes of the manufacture of cans. Four girls sat in a wagon belonging to the establishment, and were surrounded by arches formed of cans.

The wagon of Schoenberg's oyster-packing establishment contained a cap press, and a number of boys in a uniform of blue shirts were employed at the press and manufacturing oyster cans. A miniature building made of tin was located in the wagon.

Wagner & Co's oyster-packing establishment was also represented by wagons containing cans in various designs. A man in the striped dress of the convict could be noticed at work preparing cans. There was also the motto, "If you tax one tax all for the support of con-

victs." This house had in line as fine a body of men as was in the procession.

Maloney & Co. had also a fine display of cans in line, and a large number of men from their establishment were in the parade. The men in their wagon were dressed in the costume of Indians and convicts.

Moore & Co. had a wagon in line containing representations similar to the above.

The canmakers' display was a very attractive feature of the parade of the trades organizations.

A wagon representing "musical genius" was next in line. The National Steam Packing Company had in line three wagons elaborately decorated and displaying the products of the company. The Baltimore Hominy Company had three wagons in the parade containing hominy, &c. Cloke's wood establishment was represented by two wagons, one containing kindling wood, &c., and in the other being seated boys measuring the different sizes of the wood. A number of wagons belonging to the Weed, Wheeler and Wilson, Singer's, Howe's and other sewing machines were next in line.

Two of the finest wagons in the procession represented the "Patapsco Fruit Butter Company" (C. F. Munder & Bro., 27 South Liberty Street). They were loaded with the elaborately labelled wooden buckets in which the highly palatable products of the establishment are packed, and which are to be seen on the shelves of most of the provision stores. The pyramids of buckets were surrounded by workmen employed in the various branches of the business.

The tandem team of Rosenfeld Brothers, clothiers, was also the object of much attraction. The team consisted of two spanking grays and a bay, the former in the lead. The turnout was first-class in every respect.

The last feature of the procession was the engines and truck companies of the City Fire Department. These formed decidedly the most attractive portion of the display. The engines were all beautifully decorated, some having floral wreathes entwined about their burnished machinery, and all had bouquets placed in conspicuous places. To each company there were nine firemen, all attired in their becoming uniforms of gray, besides the engineer and two drivers of the engine and hose carriage. These marched in front of their respective engines, four abreast, preceded by their foreman. Accompanying the truck companies were eleven men. At the head of their division were the Fire Commissioners, seated in carriages, following whom were Inspector Charles T. Holloway, Chief Engineer Spilman and his two assistants, also riding. Then came No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, with engines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company followed, together with about forty boys of the American District Telegraph Company's messenger corps, drawing a small Holloway chemical engine, and the Salvage Corps, consisting of ten men, also with a large Holloway engine. After these were engines Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, the rear closing with Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

The dedicatory exercises took place on a stand which had been temporarily erected for the purpose, under the portico of the building on Holliday Street. The stand extended from the portico to the curb-stone on the west side of the street, and was decorated with American flags and garlands of evergreen. It was also adorned with bouquets of flowers placed in handsome vases. The band which had been selected for the occasion occupied seats on the portico, a few feet above, and in the rear of the stand. The members of the City Council, officers

of the corporation and invited guests, entered the building at the door on Lexington Street. The number of persons invited to participate in the ceremonies and occupy seats on the stand was about one hundred, including the Governor of the State of Maryland and his staff, heads of departments of the State government, the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the Mayor and ex-Mayors of the city, the Building Committee, Architect, and Superintendent of the building, the heads of departments of the municipal government and others.

The gentlemen who had been invited to participate in the ceremonies and occupy seats on the platform assembled in the Mayor's apartments, and at twelve o'clock Mayor VANSANT and JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., led the way from the building to the stand. They were followed by members of the Building Committee, Rev. RICHARD FULLER, D. D., and Rev. JOHN LEYBURN, D. D., the officiating clergymen. Then came Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the ex-Mayors of the city, GEORGE A. FREDERICK, the Architect, and JOHN J. PURCELL, Superintendent of the building. Following these gentlemen were Members of Congress; JOHN A. ROBB, Register of the city; SAMUEL MACCUBBIN, City Comptroller; JAMES M. ANDERSON, City Collector; JOHN H. TEGMEYER, City Commissioner; Dr. JAMES A. STEWART, Commissioner of Health; JOHN S. BROWN, City Librarian; Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Bench; members of the City Council of Baltimore, and other officers of the corporation.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock, Mayor VANSANT, who occupied a central position on the front part of the stand, arose to his feet as the head of the procession approached the City Hall. He remained standing, with head uncovered, for nearly an hour and a half whilst

the procession was passing the stand, and received the salutes and other marks of respect from those in the parade. The companies from Fort McHenry and the Fifth and Sixth regiments "carried arms" when passing the building, the beneficial and social associations marched with heads uncovered, the trades organizations cheered, and the fire companies gave a salute. Mr. VANSANT was the recipient of a large number of bouquets from those in the line. He was also presented with specimens of the products manufactured while in line by the canmakers, stone-cutters and others.

After the procession had passed, a vast multitude of people assembled in front and around the platform. The assemblage was called to order by Major WILLIAM E. STEWART, member of the First Branch of the City Council, who acted as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY D. LONEY, who was in the procession in command of the Fifth regiment.

The services were commenced by the performance by the band of the music, "A Mighty Rock is Our Lord," after which the Rev. RICHARD FULLER, D. D., offered the following

PRAYER.

O GOD, to whose glory all our actions should be directed, without whose blessing nothing is blessed, look upon us who are here assembled with a Father's love and compassion. Bless, we beseech Thee, our beloved country, the President, the Cabinet, Congress, and all who administer the government of these United States.

Let Thy select benedictions ever rest upon this State and city, which are so dear to our hearts; upon the

people, upon the Governor, the Legislature, and all in authority under them; upon the Mayor and City Councillors, and all in authority under them.

We thank Thee for that kind Providence under whose auspices this edifice has been commenced and finished; and we now dedicate it to Thee, and to Truth, Liberty and Religion.

To all who shall ever assemble here, to consult for the welfare of our city, we entreat Thee to vouchsafe the succors of Thy Grace, that they may deliberate with wisdom, and act with integrity and piety. And thus may we cherish that "righteousness" which alone can "exalt a nation." Grant us these mercies, we beg for JESUS' sake.

"Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us day by day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever. Amen."

The band then performed "Old Hundred," after which Major STEWART introduced Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT, the Mayor of the city, as the Chairman of the Building Committee of the new City Hall, who delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. JOSHUA VANSANT.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The necessity for erecting a suitable building in which the municipal authorities of an incorporated city should transact the public business is generally acknowledged.

Notwithstanding this fact, the principal cities of our country have been, generally, very tardy in making the necessary provisions in that connection. In this matter the city of Baltimore is not an exception to the omission, for the subject has been agitated in the Councils of the city of Baltimore, from time to time, for more than seventy-four years before the completion of the Hall in front of which you are now standing.

On this occasion it may be pertinent, though it may not be interesting to the most of you who are familiar with the history of the city of Baltimore, to make a few statements in connection with the rise and progress of this beautiful and flourishing city.

On the 8th of August, 1729, the old Colonial Assembly of Maryland passed an act entitled "An Act for erecting a town on the north side of the Patapsco, in Baltimore County, and for laying out in lots sixty acres of land in and about the place where one John Flemming lives." This tract of land was known as Cole's Harbor, and was owned by Charles and Daniel Carroll, who were brothers. It was located west of Jones' Falls, and occupied an interval between Liberty and Gay Streets, with a gradual slope towards what is now known as the Basin. By the Act referred to, the following parties were appointed Commissioners to render the grant of the Assembly effective to its end, to wit: Major Thomas Tolley, William Hamilton, William Buckner, Richard Gist, Dr. George Walker, Dr. George Buchanan and Colonel William Hammond. These were clothed with authority under the Act to fill vacancies which might occur in the body. They purchased the sixty acres of land aforesaid from the Messrs. Carroll for forty shillings in Maryland currency per acre, which is equal to five and one-third dollars in Federal money, or at their discretion in tobacco,

at one penny per pound, upon which land a town was to be erected, to be called Baltimore-town, in honor of the Lord Proprietary. It was divided into lots of one acre each, and each taker was required in his contract to build thereon, within eighteen months from the date of purchase, a house that should cover at least four hundred square feet of ground. In the contingency of a failure to fulfill this part of the agreement, any other person might enter upon such lot who would construct a building thereon of the character indicated, upon the payment of the stipulated price for the lot. The Commissioners adopted a rule that all the lots that should remain unsold for the period of seven years should revert to the original owner, that is to say, to those who made the sixty acres' purchase from the Carrolls. It appears by the records in the case that the lots were not sought after with much avidity or eagerness, for at the termination of the seven years indicated many of them reverted to the Commissioners. As early as the year 1680 one David Jones, who owned some land on the east side of the stream which to-day bears his name, built thereon a dwelling, but it does not appear that any movement was made in his day toward the erection of a town.

The action of the settlers of Baltimore-town west of the Falls awakened an emulation in the few who resided east of that stream, who believed that the latter presented greater advantages for the erection of a town than the former site, and accordingly they made an application for a grant for that purpose to the Colonial Legislature, which body, in July, 1732, passed an Act to erect a town on the east side of Jones' Falls, to be called Jonestown. In virtue of said Act, on the 28th day of October, 1732, Captain Thomas Sheredine, Captain Robert North, Captain John Boreing, Mr. Thomas Todd and Mr.

John Cockey were appointed Commissioners, who appointed George Walker to be their Clerk. "These Commissioners," says the ancient record, "issued their warrant, under their hand and seal, to the Sheriff of Baltimore County, to summon a jury of the most substantial freeholders of said county to appear before them on the said land, called Cole's Harbor, to inquire who is the owner of said land, and to assess what they think ten acres of the same are worth, whereon the said town is to be erected. On the 4th of November, 1732, these gentlemen met on said land, which was near the water, and asked a certain William Fell, who is in present possession of the said land, whether he would sell ten acres of land out of said tract, who answered positively that he neither could nor would sell any of it; whereupon a jury of substantial freeholders, returned by the Sheriff of Baltimore County, proceeded (being first sworn by the Commissioners) to inquire who is owner of said land, and found by their verdict the orphans of Colonel Richard Colgate, deceased, to be the owners of the said land, and judged the value of it to be three hundred pounds of tobacco per acre for ten acres thereof."

Tobacco at this date was worth about one penny per pound, which made the gross valuation or assessment £12 10s. Maryland currency, being equal to thirty-three and one-third dollars Federal money. The Commissioners again met to complete their survey on the 22d of November, 1732. It does not appear by the record that any of those lots were taken until July 20, 1733, when William Fell, Edward Fell, J. J. Gardner and John Thomas Bond took one lot each. One of the conditions to give a good title to a lot was that a dwelling should be erected thereon. The record from which these extracts are made is probably incorrect in the statement

that William Fell was in possession of said land, for Colonel J. Thomas Scharf, the intelligent author of the "*Chronicles of Baltimore*," who has, with much labor, compiled these chronicles, says that it was Edward Fell who was the keeper of the store on the premises. In this Colonel Scharf is confirmed by Brantz Mayer, Esq., in his historical sketches of Baltimore from 1729 to 1870. Mr. Mayer says that William Fell, who was the brother of Edward Fell, was a ship carpenter, settled east of Jones' Falls in 1726, and in 1730 bought a tract of land called Copus' Harbor, and built a mansion thereon, on the present Lancaster Street. The subsequent improvements, from the water advantages which that locality possessed, soon increased its proportions to that of a town, which now bears the name of Fell's Point, and has become a part of Baltimore.

William was doubtless the pioneer in laying the foundation of that part of the city. He lived and died in the eastern section, and all that the worm has left of this noble representative of the industry, energy and sagacity of the men of that day, reposes a few feet south of the building line on Shakspeare Street east of Bond Street, embraced within the domain where he tilled his garden and plied his mechanical vocation.

The erection of this new and splendid structure, which we this day dedicate, and the collection and depositing therein of the musty records of the city which had been passed from garret to garret of the various buildings which the corporation of Baltimore had from time to time occupied, and much of which was covered in piles of dirt and rubbish because there was no proper depository for them, nor any one whose especial duty it was to protect them, has enabled the excellent Librarian of the city to collect many records that are, at least, interesting as matters of history.

I refer to those records now and to the few facts I have gathered from them, more for the purpose of invoking the attention of those who are in the future to administer this municipal government to the importance of having such parts of them, at least, as relate to the city since its incorporation as such in 1796 collected and printed, or re-printed as necessity may suggest, in a manner commensurate with the interest which all feel in the preservation of everything which relates to the honorable history of Baltimore, than from any desire on my part to furnish from these old and precious archives information that may be patent to many of the residents of Baltimore. Those archives should be printed and distributed in your city libraries ere the rolling march of time shall raise some vandal hand to snatch them from your possession.

The records demonstrate that the Commissioners appointed to build Baltimore-town west of the Falls received in the beginning but little encouragement in the matter of procuring purchasers for the town lots, for in six months after the Commission was organized there were but thirteen lots taken up. It appears that on the 22d of February, 1730, being six months after the Colonial Legislature issued a grant to build Baltimore-town, the vestry of Saint Paul's Parish in Baltimore County took up Lot No. 19 to build the Church of Saint Paul's, located at Charles and Saratoga Streets, where a church of that congregation now stands.

In 1747 the town began to manifest some show of vitality, of bustling activity, caused in a measure by the arrival of vessels in the harbor from foreign ports. The arrivals had increased from one a year to seven in that year, and tobacco had become a regular article of export. At this period of time Joppa, located near the Gunpowder

River, was the county town of Baltimore, and thither the goodly people of the county, which at that day embraced also the domain which is now Harford County, journeyed on court days to get their law and make their bargains. In those days, when the court held its sessions, the farmers, it is said, let go the plow handle, or dropped the hoe and flail and repaired to Joppa. In 1752 Baltimore contained some two hundred inhabitants or more, and the men of Joppa viewed with much envy the rising greatness of its threatened rival. The sequel proved that this feeling did not exist from groundless apprehensions, for in 1768 the County Court of Baltimore was for the last time held at that ancient town.

The court and the records were removed to Baltimore-town, which was made the county town, and the robed dignity of old Joppa departed "with the magisterial bench, and the town has become but a memory." Seven years after this date there were in Baltimore five hundred and sixty-four houses, and a population of five thousand nine hundred and sixty-four, and it continued to increase steadily in wealth and population.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland of the date of December 21, 1796, Baltimore was incorporated as a city, to be governed by a Mayor and two Branches of the City Council. The city was divided into eight wards, the First Branch consisting of two members from each ward, and the Second Branch of one member from each ward. The First Branch was chosen directly by the people, and the Mayor and the Second Branch by electors. JAMES CALHOUN was the first Mayor of the city. His residence was at the corner of Baltimore and South Lane, at which place it is supposed he administered the duties of his office. The first session of the City Council was held February 27, 1797, at the old Court House, which occupied the site

now covered by the Battle Monument. From 1797 to 1801 the City Council met at the "house of James Long, on Front Street, near the middle bridge."

As early as March 7, 1801, the Mayor and City Council passed an ordinance to erect a City Hall, and ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH, NICHOLAS ROGERS, RICHARD LAWSON, ELIAS ELLICOTT and JAMES McCANNON were appointed Commissioners with authority to purchase a lot of ground and erect the building. The sixth section of the same ordinance authorized them, with the assent of the Mayor, to procure forthwith a suitable house for the accommodation of the City Council and for the office of Mayor and Register until the new City Hall referred to should be completed. In those days the City Council met but seldom, and enacted very few ordinances or resolutions. The proceedings were kept in manuscript, and the record of a year made up but thirty-six pages. It does not appear, however, according to the record, that the special commission for the erection of the new City Hall ever made a report upon the subject; certain it is the building was not erected. The economy which at that period marked the administration of the municipal government is demonstrated in the fact that the first levy upon the taxable property of the city was ten pence on the hundred pounds, which is about six and two-third cents on the hundred dollars. A dollar has materially dwarfed since that date.

On the 24th September, 1801, the Mayor issued the following laconic proclamation:

"By JAMES CALHOUN, Mayor, &c.:

"Whereas, it appears to me that the public good of the citizens of Baltimore requires the deliberation of the City Council at this time; I therefore, in pursuance of

the power invested in me, summon the said Council to meet at the buildings belonging to the Maryland Insurance Company, on South Street, at three o'clock this afternoon, to deliberate and act in all matters as shall appear to them desirable. Given under my hand," &c.

This South-street building was doubtless occupied for municipal purposes until 1810 or 1812, when the Mayor and Council purchased for public purposes a building at the corner of Holliday Street and Orange Alley, and occupied it until the Mayor and Council, on the 4th of December, 1817, appointed a joint special committee of both Branches to purchase the Baltimore Dancing Assembly Rooms, at the northeast corner of Holliday and East (now Fayette) Streets, for the accommodation of the City Council and the officers of the city. This property was accordingly purchased and occupied by the city in February, 1818, and was so used until the 20th of March, 1823, when the city leased apartments from the Baltimore Exchange Company for the term of five years, at eight hundred dollars per annum, which lease was renewed until the year 1830. At the last named date the Mayor and City Council purchased the Old Peale's Museum building, on Holliday Street.

For a series of years this unseemly building furnished accommodations for the Mayor, the City Council, and all the municipal departments. The rapid growth of the city, and the consequent increase of public business, compelled several of the departments of the city government to relinquish this edifice and provide accommodations elsewhere. The City Council, however, continued to hold its sessions in that dilapidated structure until it took possession of the beautiful chambers of this new City Hall in the spring of 1875.

Since the enactment of the law of the State incorporating the city of Baltimore, the following gentlemen have served as Mayor in the order in which they are arranged, as follows: JAMES CALHOUN, THOROUGHGOOD SMITH, EDWARD JOHNSON, GEORGE STILES, JOHN MONTGOMERY, JACOB SMALL, WILLIAM STEWART, JESSE HUNT, SAMUEL SMITH, SHEPERD C. LEAKIN, SAMUEL BRADY, SOLOMON HILLEN, Jr., JAMES O. LAW, JACOB G. DAVIES, ELIJAH STANSBURY, JOHN H. T. JEROME, JOHN SMITH HOLLINS, SAMUEL HINKS, THOMAS SWANN, GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, ROBERT T. BANKS, and the present incumbent; in all, twenty-three.

The subject-matter of the construction of a suitable building for the municipal purposes of the city has been agitated by the Mayor and City Council at different intervals between the years 1801 and 1865, and no progress appears to have been made for the accomplishment of the measure, save in securing a site on which to erect it, until the year 1865, September 25. In furtherance of an ordinance of that date, in 1866 the Legislature of the State enacted a law empowering the Mayor and City Council to issue city bonds for the purpose of erecting a City Hall upon its present site, upon the condition that it should not be commenced within one year from the passage of the Act.

In 1867 JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor; THOMAS B. BURCH, JOHN W. KIRKLAND, THOMAS C. BASSHOR and JAMES SMITH were constituted Commissioners for the erection of the building; GEORGE A. FREDERICK was appointed Architect, and JOHN T. HASWELL, Superintendent. On the 18th of October, 1867, the corner-stone of the building was laid, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. But little work was executed under this committee, save in the excavation of the cellar, and the laying therein some of the foundation walls.

On the 5th of August, 1868, the Mayor and City Council enacted a new ordinance providing for building the Hall, and adopting the plans, drawings and specifications of GEORGE A. FREDERICK, Architect. Under this ordinance ROBERT T. BANKS, Mayor, in virtue of his authority, appointed GEORGE A. COLEMAN, GEORGE W. STINCHCOMB, JOHN ELLICOTT, GEORGE A. DAVIS, THOMAS J. GRIFFIS and OGDEN A. KIRKLAND as a Building Committee, and JOHN J. PURCELL, Superintendent; under the ordinance the Mayor was made the President of the Committee. This Committee superintended and directed the construction of the building from the time of their appointment until October 23, 1869. GEORGE A. FREDERICK was retained as the consulting architect under the provisions of the ordinance.

On the 4th of November, 1869, an ordinance supplementary to the ordinance of 1868 for the building of a new City Hall was approved. This supplement provided for the election of a Building Committee by both Branches of the City Council in convention assembled, and under its provisions JOSHUA VANSANT, J. HALL PLEASANTS, JOHN W. COLLEY, ICHABOD JEAN and SAMUEL H. ADAMS were elected as the Committee. The Committee organized on the sixth of the same month by the election of JOSHUA VANSANT as President and WALTER G. SMITH as Secretary.

The Committee of which Mayor CHAPMAN was the President organized May 25, 1867, and met for the last time on June 30, 1868, having served thirteen months and five days. That of which Mayor BANKS was the President organized October 3, 1868, and resigned October 23, 1869, having served twelve months and twenty days. The Committee of which JOSHUA VANSANT was President organized November 6, 1869, and served to the present time, being six years less eleven days.

I have the pleasure now, my fellow-citizens, to announce to you, in behalf of the Building Committee, of which I am the President, and on this occasion the representative, that the new City Hall is now completed, and that the net cost of constructing it was but \$2,271,135.64.

The items of construction which make said aggregate are as follows:

Drawings, plans and specifications as per ordinance of August 5th, 1868,	\$10,000 00
Excavation, furnishing and laying stone, concreting and sinking wells, all embraced in cellar work,	41,179 20
Exterior marble work, including materials,	957,626 15
Interior marble work, including materials,	85,427 23
Bricks,	125,123 68
Brickwork,	76,108 92
Cement,	82,318 99
Ironwork and hardware,	96,452 50
Ironwork of roof,	77,472 07
Ironwork of dome,	73,835 23
Ironwork of stairways,	13,816 28
Lumber,	72,084 58
Carpenter work,	122,625 57
Plastering,	80,473 49
Painting,	69,117 14
Glass, oils and paints,	18,724 04
Heating apparatus,	39,054 11
Sand, lime, calcined plaster and hair,	17,883 35
Copper spouting, valleys and flashing,	14,555 85
Slating,	7,241 22
Plumbing and plumbing materials,	24,927 47
Stone pavement and curbing,	27,772 91
Mechanics and day laborers,	25,830 17
Construction of sewer,	9,312 63
Bell and placing in position,	2,590 40
Bell striker by electricity,	1,500 00
Clocks and clock arrangements,	3,897 50
Gilt metal pilaster caps,	15,181 47

Measurement of work,	\$15,433 29
Salaries of Superintendent, officers and watchmen, . .	34,717 38
Architect's commission under ordinance of 1868, . .	10,164 56
Fuel,	6,090 85
Advertising,	2,293 48
Rent of offices,	6,250 00
Insurance,	1,016 00
Wharfage,	828 38
Hauling dirt and removing debris from building, . .	5,575 09
Lighting gas by electricity,	950 00
Miscellaneous,	6,813 33
<hr/>	
Gross amount,	\$2,283,164 47
Deducting therefrom proceeds of sales of barrels and materials,	12,028 83
<hr/>	
And the net expenses of construction will appear, . .	<u>\$2,271,135 64</u>
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Net expenses under the first Building Committee, . .	\$69,107 77
Net expenses under the second Building Committee, . .	270,483 09
Net expenses under the third Building Committee, . .	1,931,544 78
<hr/>	
Aggregate cost,	<u>\$2,271,135 64</u>

This is less than any estimate which the Committee have announced in their reports at any time within the last three years. It is presumed that no one in this community, after the building had been constructed to the third floor, supposed it would cost less than \$2,500,000, while many believed it would largely exceed that sum.

The aggregate expense incurred in furnishing the Hall was \$104,264.77, which includes chandeliers, drapery, and furniture of every kind. This department of expense, added to the cost of the building, will make the aggregate cost of constructing and furnishing the same \$2,375,400.41.

The \$2,500,000 in bonds appropriated for erecting the City Hall did not embrace the matter of furnishing it.

It was not until the building was nearly completed that this department was placed in charge of the Building Committee. The Mayor and City Council made a special appropriation of \$100,000 for that purpose, and authorized the Committee further to apply thereto such balance of the \$2,500,000, if balance there should be, as might be in their possession after they had paid for constructing the building.

The structure covers an area of 35,462 square feet. It fronts on Holliday and North Streets 238 feet, and on Fayette and Lexington Streets 149 feet. The linear circumference is $842\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The height of the dome from the bed of Holliday Street is 227 feet, and from the top of the roof 132 feet. The height of the building to the top of the cornice at the main entrance on Holliday Street is 96 feet. It contains 102 rooms, and accommodates all the departments of the city government.

In beauty of design, in its architectural proportions, in the execution of the work of the building—exterior and interior—in its great strength, in the materials used in its construction, and in its perfect ventilating adaptation, it is questionable if its equal can be found in the United States, save in the Capitol building at Washington. In the construction neither labor nor necessary expense has been spared to render it perfect in beauty and durability, yet at the same time considerations of economy have had their proper influence upon the minds and action of the Committee; and it is safe to venture the assertion that there is not in the United States a building of similar dimensions, durability, beauty of materials and workmanship that has been erected for a similar amount of money. It stands a monument of honor to the integrity of the city of Baltimore. It is a fitting representative of the prosperity, enterprise, pro-

gress and spirit of our home people, and is worthy of the proud name which Baltimore maintains among the cities of the United States of America.

It is a monument of fame to the genius of the young architect who designed the structure, furnished the plans, drawings and specifications for executing the work, and who watched its progress from its foundation to its summit. Colossal stone, column, entablature and dome, which contribute to the strength and grandeur of the structure, will, long after the present generation shall have passed away, stand as records of the artistic mind which run its lines and fashioned its proportions, while the perfect construction of the building in that which gives solidity to it will attest his knowledge of the science of the equilibrium of forces.

JOHN J. PURCELL superintended the erection of the building from August, 1868, to the date of its completion, and has by his knowledge as architect and builder, and his attention in directing the progress of the building, rendered good service. The labors of the Building Committee have been greatly facilitated by the intelligent and faithful and effective service of their Secretary, WALTER G. SMITH. Those who contracted to execute work on, or furnish materials for the structure, fulfilled their obligations to the satisfaction of the Committee and of a critical public.

The furnishing department was under the direction of P. HANSON HISS, and the various rooms and business departments attest his judgment and good taste in that connection.

Of the labor performed by the Committee in superintending and directing the construction of the edifice, of the responsibilities involved, of the embarrassments that accompanied the progress of the work, of the annoyances

to which the several Committees were subjected, none but those who have been charged with the responsibility of directing the construction of a public building of the magnitude of the one just completed can thoroughly understand or even imagine. But the work of the Building Committee is ended, and too happy are they now, in the completion of their labors, to dwell upon past regrets. It is agreeable for them to believe that they have been honored by a public confidence in their official integrity, and to declare, as they now do, their appreciation of the City Council, which, from the commencement of their service to the conclusion thereof, stood by and supported them in the exercise of their authority and fulfillment of their trust.

That support contributed to render the Committee above and independent of the mercenary and selfish influences that too often surround, seek to control, and embarrass those who are charged with the execution of responsible official duties. The determination of the Committee, thus sustained, to perform their duty under the ordinances of the city independent of all influences, save that of an honest public sentiment, has enabled them to present to you, fellow-citizens of Baltimore, the novel spectacle, in modern observation at least, of a magnificent public building, colossal in its proportion and splendid in all its appointments, that has been constructed at a comparatively moderate cost, and far less than the sum appropriated for the work.

No city has erected a monument to inspired patriotism so beautifully grand and imposing, so artistic in its design, so perfect in its workmanship, as Baltimore has raised in honor of the Father of his Country; nor has any city in these United States, not excepting the populous city of New York, constructed a City Hall of

greater architectural beauty, and more perfect in all its appointments, than that we are this day dedicating. The first represents the patriotism of our people and their appreciation of the character and eminent public services of one of the greatest and best men that ever passed down the tide of time; the latter is indicative of their public spirit, while it proclaims the energy, thriving industry, honorable enterprise, wealth, progress and bright destiny of our city.

Within its walls I trust none will enter in an official character who are not imbued with proper conceptions of the duty they owe to a noble constituency. No one, I hope, will take a seat in a representative capacity in the imposing Council chambers without fully realizing the responsibility inseparable from his public trust. Better, far better, would it be that it had not been built, than that the high places within its walls should be unworthily filled. But the citizens of Baltimore, whose temple this is, are intelligent, prudent and good, and in their hands may be safely trusted whatever may pertain to their interest and the honor and glory of a noble city.

And now, on ' behalf of, and in the name of the Building Committee, whose humble representative I now am, I surrender to your representative, my fellow-citizens, this noble structure and its appointments, and invite a scrutinizing investigation of their stewardship.

The address was at intervals interrupted by applause, and at its close three cheers were given for Mayor VANSANT by the enthusiastic crowd. The statement of the comparatively low cost of the City Hall created much surprise and evident satisfaction.

Appropriate music was again rendered by the band,

after which JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was introduced by the Chairman, and delivered the following Address in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore :

ADDRESS OF JNO. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS :

The occasion we have met to celebrate is one of no ordinary significance. The completion of this noble edifice suggests more than is to be found in the features of the architecture or the perfection of the interior arrangements. Its erection indicates an advance in wealth, refinement and general prosperity. It is a mark set permanently, so to speak, on the highway of our municipal history. It is a leaf turned down, varying the simile, to indicate, as it were, a place where we left off in the narrative, to be written hereafter, describing the career of Baltimore.

These epochs occur alike in the lives of cities and of men. A noticeable event of the same character, now many pages back in the municipal volume, was the removal of the Council chambers and city offices from one of their temporary resting spots, in the Exchange, to the building only just now evacuated, then known as Peale's Museum. This having proved, it would seem, a failure pecuniarily, notwithstanding the attractions of its collection of curiosities in nature and art, and the lectures on natural philosophy of the accomplished proprietor, had been purchased and fitted up for the accommodation of the several departments of the city government. The removal of these to their new quarters was long used as a date to fix events by those who

remembered the transfer of the portraits of the Mayors of Baltimore to the walls of the late picture gallery, and the substitution of CALHOUN, THOROUGHGOOD SMITH, MONTGOMERY and others for the Roman father, the Grecian daughter, and their multifarious companions.

And now we have another date to count from — another page turned down — and until this grand display shall have faded from the recollection of the crowds before me, the inauguration of the new City Hall will be resorted to when uncertain memories shall have no other data for their guidance.

The Mayor has already stated in accurate and interesting detail the statistics in this connection, and you have seen that it was not very long before it became apparent that even Peale's Museum afforded but restricted accommodations. The city was growing in all directions; not only in population, but in wealth; slowly, indeed, at first, but in a rapidly increasing ratio; and inasmuch as it was impossible to meet the multiplying requirements of the times by making further additions to the already sorry piece of patch-work in Holliday Street, colonization became the only alternative. So, in due season, there followed the purchase of the present site, whose stately private mansions were at once occupied by the Mayor, Register, Collector and other city officers; and here they remained for years in rooms that had once been thronged with the beauty of Baltimore in the days when Holliday Street Theatre was in the centre of the fashionable world, with the Gilmors, Hollinses, Dugans, Pattersons on the south, the Tenants, Olivers, Purviances, Gilmors again, Harpers and Ridgley of Hampton on the east, while on the west, venturing as far as Monument Square, were the Smiths, Buchanans, Browns, Alexanders, Bosleys and Birkheads. Surrounded by these forsaken halls of fashion,

the new arrivals found comparative comfort, until the adoption of the design for the new City Hall, and the preparations for its erection caused another flitting; and the Mayor was transferred from Mr. George Brown's parlors in Holliday Street, to Mr. Reverdy Johnson's apartments in Monument Square. As many of the officials as could be crowded into the Johnson building—at one time the Buchanan mansion—clustered around him, and those for whom there was no room sought shelter across the way, or elsewhere, until, in rainy weather, an umbrella became necessary where a person had business to transact with more than one department of the city government. And this has continued to be the case until now, when, once more, gathered under the same roof, the Councils and the municipal officers are within easy access of each other, to the very great advantage of the public, who, after this has been at last accomplished, wonder, as they look back, that it has been delayed so long.

But narrow and ill-adapted, viewed by our present light, as was the Museum building, with all its patchwork attempts at enlargement, it operated no restraint upon the deliberations that took place there. The intelligence of the City Fathers was neither dwarfed nor cramped by low ceilings and poor upholstery, nor by the pressure of the "lobby," which, overflowing the iron railing that was intended to confine it to its scanty corners, found itself within the bar in personal contact with the members of the Council, even at their very seats.

Here, in this old City Hall, were adopted measures whose wisdom has been vindicated by our present prosperity. When railroads were a novelty in the land—almost, it might be said, in the world—"the Mayor

and City Council of Baltimore" made the first subscription, it is believed, that was ever made to an undertaking of the sort. This it was that strengthened the hands of the projectors of our great road to the west; and with the city's subsequent subscription of three millions, and its loan of as much more—in all, six millions and a half—the company was enabled, with the State's aid, at a later date, to the extent of three millions, to complete the work to the Ohio.

Here, too, were the ordinances passed giving the city's assistance to the Susquehanna Railway Company, enabling it, with individual subscriptions, to complete what is now the Northern Central Railway.

At a time when railroads cover the land as with a network—when their construction follows, almost as a matter of course, upon their suggestion—it is not always that due credit is given to those who helped them in their infancy and took all the chances of their failure. They were sagacious and far-seeing men in the Councils of Baltimore in those days, who, when they marched in the long procession, with the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence at their head, to lay the corner-stone of the great road on the Fourth of July, 1828, had a future before them which would have been dark, indeed, had it not been illumined by the conviction, that if one railroad of thirty miles, between Liverpool and Manchester, in England, had been a success, another could, with energy and determination, be carried across the Alleghanies, and so aid in restoring to Baltimore the trade of that mighty West which was fast falling into other hands.

We are apt nowadays to forget that this Baltimore road was the first projected for *general* transportation in America; that it was the first that crossed the mountains

and reached the banks of the Ohio; that the first passengers drawn by steam in the United States were those taken from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills by Peter Cooper's engine, in July, 1830, and that for years afterwards Baltimore and its railroad constructions furnished information on this subject to other roads, that the example thus given had tended to call into existence. Without the aid of the Councils that met in the old Musuem building the results that we now enjoy might have been long, even if not indefinitely, postponed.

Nor was the legislation of the abandoned hall one-ideaed only. The chambers there have rung with discussions that ended by giving us the parks, the water supply, the new jail, the uniformed police, the paid fire department, the deepening of the harbor, the police and fire alarm telegraph, and other measures of great, if not equal, importance; and now, that the old premises have been left forever, the preservation, even in so transitory a record as a speech like this, of pleasant memories connected with them; if not a duty, is at least a courtesy to which such old friends and their associations would seem fairly entitled.

Before leaving this part of my subject, it may not be amiss to state, by way of memoranda, which some future antiquary may find interesting, that the southeast corner of the present site of the City Hall was occupied by a somewhat imposing edifice, of an old fashion, fronting on Fayette Street, the residence of Dr. White, a wealthy citizen, and, afterwards, by his son, a leading financial authority in those days, as cashier of the office of discount and deposit of the then Bank of the United States, now the Merchants' National Bank. Next, on the north, was what was intended for the back building of a house; then came the two handsome dwellings of Alexander and

George Brown, both of whom, father and son, are inseparably and most honorably connected with the fortunes of Baltimore. Then came the residence of Mr. James Wilson, a distinguished merchant. This disappeared when Lexington Street was opened on the north side of the City Hall. At the southwest corner of the lot, the Messrs. White had built a three-story structure on the ground once occupied, if my memory serves, by the stables of their dwellings; and here for a while the Baltimore Postoffice found a sufficient accommodation. But how the Postmaster, who was no less than our present worthy Mayor, transacted the current business of the city there, is to this day a wonder, only to be accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that the Postmaster of that time exercised in his office the talent, skill and probity which have been since so well illustrated in his office of Chairman of the Building Committee of the new City Hall. Next to the Postoffice, on the north, were the stables of the buildings on Holliday Street, until we come to the northwest corner, where stood the city watch-house—a mean two-story affair, adapted for some other and more appropriate use to the supposed good order of the city. To this receptacle the prowlers of the night were taken, when it was the luck of the police to catch them; and from thence issued, on their way to their respective octagonal snoozing boxes, our elderly guardians between sun and sun, who came out of their nests from time to time and went their rounds, calling the hour and the weather, that thieves might have notice of their proximity, and so save the watchman the trouble of catching them.

And yet, small as the watch-house was, it sufficed, it would seem, for its peculiar purposes, and more; inasmuch as the apprentices' library was accommodated in the same building in the second story, where lectures

were delivered to the boys on history and geography by a very young student of law, and on mathematics by a prominent member of the Baltimore Bar. I know not whether the name of the originator of this library has been anywhere recorded. If not, it is only doing an act of justice to a most worthy gentleman, as modest as he was useful in quiet walks where few are eager to labor, to perpetuate, as far as this Address may do, the name of Mr. Edward P. Roberts. If the Maryland Institute and the Mercantile Library Association have since swallowed up his less conspicuous effort, the value of his work, looking to the time, does not suffer greatly by the comparison.

We have now a City Hall admirably suited to all the purposes for which it was designed; carefully constructed under the most jealous supervision; absolutely fire-proof; whose architecture, while ornate, offends no canon of good taste, and which in all its details corresponds with those models whose beauty has made them classic. It is very true that plain brick walls, with the square-headed window and eight-by-ten glass, would have given protection from the weather and have afforded sufficient light for all useful purposes; and it may be admitted that the rich curtains and admirable upholstery of the Council chamber cannot safely be relied upon to add to the wisdom or enhance the eloquence of those who deliberate in their presence; and I am quite aware that there have been some, and some there may be still, who deemed the building, from which the Council have just been delivered, amply sufficient for all present, and probable future exigencies of our city government. Such persons, however, have been fossilized by anticipation. Civilization and art are companions, marching hand-in-hand through the ages, giving to each other counsel and

assistance; and it might just as well be said that because linsey woolsey would protect us from the cold, and the juice of the butternut dye brown, therefore the looms that produce the wondrous texture of modern times and the chemistry that imbues them with the hues of the rainbow should be abandoned, as to insist upon the perpetuation in our public edifices of the quadrangles of a country barn or an old-time meeting-house.

Civilization and art re-act upon each other; and no better illustration of the improvement that is the result can be referred to, than is afforded by the streets of Baltimore. Most of us even yet remember when plain four-sided granite pillars were substituted for brick piers, and were claimed to be æsthetic contrivances. Presently, marble made its appearance here and there in Baltimore Street fronts. From columns and cornices it spread itself over the face of the entire building. Then we had brownstone, graystone, drabstone occasionally. Taste was becoming exacting in proportion as it became refined. Pride sought the aid of art, not only in the erection of the private dwellings of the rich, but even in the storehouses of trade. Excited by the popular demand for ornamental architecture, ingenuity brought iron into competition with granite, sandstone and marble; and then the facilities of the foundry soon gave us all manner of designs, whether gothic or classic, and even re-produced ancient statuary as the last refinement of ornamentation.

But who to-day dreams of going back to the square pillars of granite with which the improvement of the store fronts of our main thoroughfare began? Were Baltimore polled to-morrow, few indeed would be willing to vote to part with the City Hall as it is, and return to the old quarters, or to an edifice in any re-

spect inferior to the present; and this, even could the change be effected without the possibility of expense.

Irrespective, however, of any other consideration, we cannot afford to be behind our sister cities; and even if what we have done was not right in itself, our pride would not permit us to do less.

Of old, we showed strangers our monuments to Washington and to the dead who fell at North Point; and these, with the Cathedral and the interior of the dome of the Exchange, were really all we had to show. Now we have, in addition, our Parks, our City Hall, and the still more convincing proofs of our wealth, energy and taste afforded by the private dwellings extending in long lines in all directions, adapted to all fortunes and all wants, and maintaining in hundreds and hundreds of cases that most praiseworthy characteristic of our city, which, without a tenement house to demoralize its occupants, gives to each family a separate dwelling, which is its castle, and *its* castle only.

It would be ungracious on this occasion, when we have assembled formally to dedicate this building to its appropriate purposes, to say nothing of those to whom, in one way or another, its occupants are indebted. Of the Councils I have already spoken. But the architect must not be forgotten. Some claim to be architects whose talent extends no further than to place agreeably upon paper forms and combinations of beauty. Others, again, claim the character who, without such power, are really incompetent save to execute mechanically the plans of others; and there is another class, who, without being artists or mechanics, are still capable of arranging the parts of a building so that they will come together as a compact whole. But the thorough architect is one who combines all these qualities; and that

such, in a great degree, is the happy fortune of the Architect of the City Hall, must be apparent to those who will take the trouble to see what are the difficulties to overcome, the exigencies and contingencies to be provided for, and then mark how all the requirements of the occasion have been satisfactorily met.

But by himself the architect is helpless. He is dependent upon others from the beginning to the end—from the faithful preparation of the concrete that maintains the foundation walls, to the accurate soldering of the joints of the topmast gutters of the dome, where a leak might loosen the plastering or destroy a costly fresco by precipitating it to the floor. Between roof and foundation, the architect is, in like manner, dependent upon every artisan, mechanic and laborer employed about the work. In this instance, not one has failed in his duty; or if there has been failure in any case, injurious consequences have been obviated by the thorough and efficient action of the Building Committee, and the anxious, zealous and untiring watchfulness of the immediate Superintendent of the structure from its commencement to its completion. To all engaged in its construction this, our new City Hall, is a most honorable monument. From the first blow that was struck in the removal of the old buildings upon the site, to the last touch that arranged the tapestry in the last completed apartment, not one contract was made except upon fair competition, not one that was not faithfully fulfilled. Costly as the work has been, its cost has been largely within the estimate of its Architect, and throughout the eight years of its progress, I am authorized to say that not one dollar has dishonestly gone to benefit a single individual at the expense of the public; so that it may be truly said—and there is a pride in these days in being able to say

it—that *honesty* has as proud a monument in the City Hall of Baltimore as *patriotism* possesses in any of those which justified, in years gone by, the toast that described us as “a people who gave graves to their foes and monuments to their defenders.”

One word more, my friends and fellow-citizens, and I have done. The orator of the day when the cornerstone was laid, on the 18th of October, 1867, the very great honor has now been conferred upon me of receiving from the Building Committee the keys of this vast pile on the part of the citizens of Baltimore. You stand around me by thousands and tens of thousands—witnesses of the relinquishment of the trust which the Committee has so faithfully and so honorably discharged; and now, gentlemen of the Committee, receiving from you the keys (here handed to Mr. LATROBE) in the name of this vast constituency, I tender to you the thanks that are rightly yours, for duty wisely, assiduously and gratuitously performed.

After another selection of music had been rendered, Rev. JOHN LEYBURN, D. D., pronounced the benediction, and the exercises concluded with a march by the band.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the services at the stand, the doors of the City Hall were thrown open to the public. The corridors, the rotunda, and the rooms were soon crowded with people anxious to view the apartments. There were no restrictions placed upon the visitors, every room being open for their inspection. The rotunda, with its magnificent marble work, and the Mayor's reception room, came in for a large share of admiration. The City Council chambers elicited a good deal of comment. It was Mayor VANSANT'S intention to receive the visitors at the reception room, but he was

prevented from so doing by having to attend the funeral of his grandson at four o'clock in the afternoon. At night, when the entire building was illuminated, the Mayor received the visitors in his room from eight to ten o'clock. There was a continuous stream of people walking to and from the building from half-past three in the afternoon until after ten o'clock at night. When all the gas-burners were lit the building showed to great advantage both from within and without. The rotunda appeared brilliant. The magnificent chandelier in the reception room, which is composed of crystal and of gold, made, when illuminated, a magnificent appearance.

The building was open for visitors from nine A. M. until six P. M. every day during the remainder of the week, and was visited by thousands of the citizens of Baltimore, all of whom were delighted therewith.

The entire expenses attending the ceremonies of the dedication of the building amounted to the sum of eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-five cents.

DESCRIPTION
OF
THE CITY HALL.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.

THE architectural features and proportions of the building on the exterior and interior, as also the arrangement of the different stories, will be readily understood by reference to the illustrations of this work, comprising plans, elevations and sections.

The building occupies an entire block, and has a front or length of 238 feet on Holliday and North Streets and 149 feet on Lexington and Fayette Streets. The superficial area of the block is 51,000 square feet; that occupied by the building, 30,552 square feet.

The site, previous to its purchase for the present object, was occupied by handsome and costly private mansions, where for many years had dwelt some of the most wealthy and fashionable citizens; but the steady and irresistible march of business had already begun to force them to the north and west to seek the privacy and quiet which they were so rapidly losing. The location is central and of ready access on all sides, contiguous to Baltimore Street, the principal thoroughfare and business street of the city. While thus advantageously situated as regards its usefulness and purposes, it must be confessed that its architectural effect would have been immensely enhanced had it had the advantage of more elevation.

One of the primary difficulties the architect had to contend with was the fall of the ground, the difference of grade from the southwest to the northeast being nearly 12 feet, the latter being the lowest point; as arranged, the North Street entrance is one step above the sidewalk.

The entire area of the building was excavated to a depth of 12 feet below the last mentioned point, forming a cellar 10 feet deep in the clear, devoted to the storage of fuel and the hot-water apparatus for the heating of the structure. The soil was a tolerably uniform and compact gravel, with occasional seams of clay or "Fuller's" earth. Trenches for the foundation walls were dug 4 and 5 feet deeper, the whole area properly drained, the main pipe being carried to tide water, it serving also for the general drainage of the edifice. Concrete foundations, varying in width from 3 to 10 feet, and of the above indicated depths, were prepared for all the walls, and afterwards the whole area covered to a uniform level with a bed of the same 1 foot in thickness. On the bed thus carefully prepared, and on large, wide projecting stone flags, the various walls were started; and although the weight of the exterior walls is fully equal to eight or nine, and that of the dome and tower to eighteen tons per square foot of surface, the excellence of the work is well attested by the fact that there is not a single settlement or fracture to be found in any part of the structure.

The exterior foundation walls, to within eighteen inches of the ground, are built of Falls Road bluestone, a species of gneiss of the utmost durability; they are 5 feet 6 inches thick. All the interior walls are built of brick, and vary from 2 feet 6 inches to 7 feet in their thickness, the latter being those of the dome and tower.

All the brick used throughout were dark red or arch, and all the walls are built in Cumberland cement mortar.

Above ground all the exterior walls are faced with Baltimore County marble, a species of white magnesia limestone, of very compact and fine grain, extreme hardness and durability, and capable of a very superior finish. The stone was principally furnished from the extensive quarries of Mr. JOHN B. CONOLLY, located near Cockeysville, about seventeen miles from Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railway. A temporary switch was laid, connecting the workshops at the City Hall with the railway, and the stone delivered immediately at the building, where they were all wrought. The majority of the stone used in the construction were of large dimensions, some, as far as superficial area, probably the largest ever taken from any marble quarry. The columns of the portico are monoliths; the slabs forming the ceiling and the floor of the balcony over the same are 11 feet 10 inches wide and 14 feet long. The style of the architecture is the "Renaissance"; the general plan or division of the mass consists of a centre structure four stories high, and two connected lateral wings three stories high, the centre finishing with pediments, the others with Mansard roofs. The different fronts are well broken and relieved; and while the general character of the work is strong and well defined, devoid of extravagant carving, which serves to accumulate dust and dirt, it is in strict unison of design, and the *tout ensemble* is rich, in admirable proportion and taste.

Each story is well marked by strong projecting cornices. The basement story is finished with heavily sunk rusticated courses and deep double recessed arched openings, the whole making a fitting base for the lighter and more fanciful design which rests upon it.

The first, second, and third principal stories are effectively relieved by bold projecting pilasters, the windows again deeply recessed, flanked by full detached columns resting on rich pedestals and balustrades, and surmounted by heavily moulded semi-circular archivolts, elaborate key-stones, and dentillated and modillioned cornices. In the recessed wings, which form the connections between the centre and lateral wings above referred to, the sameness is relieved by substituting niches between the columns instead of the pilasters. The whole is crowned by an imposing entablature and balustraded parapet, the centre wing of the Holliday and North Street fronts being finished with pediments, designed at some future day to be filled with sculpture in *bas relief* representing "Trade, Commerce and the Arts."

The dormer windows of the Mansard roof are also of marble of ornate design, consisting of large central windows flanked by columns, surmounted with circular archivolts and pediments, and intervening *œil de bœufs*.

The angles of the projecting wings are crowned with ornamental posts, which admirably relieve and carry the eye gradually up the Mansard tower roofs, with which they are finished.

The principal entrance, located in the centre wing of the Holliday Street front, is adorned by an elegant hesastyle portico, resting on massive piers and arches in style agreeing with the features of the basement, of which it forms a part. Pedestals support the columns and pilasters; the latter are fluted, and are in composite order; a rich cornice and balustraded parapet surmounts the whole, and forms a spacious balcony.

The approach to the portico is by double flights of wide steps, the sides of which are enclosed by marble pedestals, balusters and rails, the former supporting

magnificent bronze posts, and groups of lamps from the celebrated foundry of Messrs. ROBERT WOOD & Co., Philadelphia.

The principal entrance doorway was designed by the Architect to be also of bronze, but by the direction of the Building Committee was executed in mahogany. It is a very elaborate piece of work: the panels are richly carved, the centre one bearing in high relief the seal of the city, consisting in a representation of the "Battle Monument" entwined in a wreath of laurel. The furniture of this door—in fact, of all the doors throughout, consisting of the hinges, locks, bolts, &c., &c., comprising all the finishing hardware—is of bronze of especial design, the door knobs being all finished with the seal above referred to.

There are four entrance-ways to the basement story, one on each street; they are of iron, richly decorated, bronzed and polished.

The base of the tower, which rises from the roof of the centre wing and surmounts the interior dome, is also of marble to the height of the bases of the Corinthian columnade. In design it consists of a heavily moulded base, panelled pilasters and intervening panels, a strongly relieved cornice and a panelled parapet, which forms the pedestals of the columns above referred to.

The height from the basement floor to the top of the parapet of the lateral wings is 62 feet 4 inches; to the top of the pediment of the centre wing, 99 feet; to the top of the pedestals of the tower in the previous paragraph, 118 feet. From the marble base of the tower to the top of its finial the entire construction is of cast iron. Over 650 tons of this material were used in its erection, and it is a model of architectural skill in the comparatively new use of the material composing it.

The diameter of the tower at its base is 53 feet; the height of the first story from the base of the pedestals to the top of the entablature is 37 feet and 3 inches; in elevation it presents twelve magnificent columns of the full corinthian order, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter at the base, and 25 feet high. Behind these are 12 massive pilasters supporting heavily moulded archivolts, and between the pilasters are 12 deeply recessed semi-circular windows, each 5 feet 9 inches wide and 21 feet 8 inches high. The entablature is of the same order as the columns, dentillated, and the soffit supported and decorated with rich modillions and rosettes in sunk panels. The entablature is crowned by a panelled parapet 5 feet 10 inches high, composed of pedestals from which spring the ribs of the dome, the intervening spaces forming the base for twelve ornamental *œil de bœufs*; the latter have a clear internal diameter of 5 feet 8 inches. Four of these windows, namely, those facing the cardinal points, serve as the dials or clock faces of the monster clock, the mechanism of which is situated on the interior of this story. It, as also the works in connection, was made in Baltimore at the establishment of Mr. AUGUST HAHN & Co.; and while it possesses independent works, its movements are controlled and governed by a regulator placed on the first floor of the tower, the force employed being electricity. This same last mentioned clock, in addition to that of the tower, regulates by electricity all the various sympathetic clocks or dials—of which there is at least one in each department in the building—its superior construction insuring correctness, its action uniform time throughout the structure. The dials of the large clock are of plate glass, ground, and at night are illuminated; the hours, as also the fire alarms, are struck on the large bell, to which we shall hereafter refer.

This is also done by electric action, as likewise the lighting of the gas fixtures in the corridors and principal rooms of the building, attesting that our authorities were desirous of availing of all modern improvements in this work.

The domical roof of the tower is in the form of a truncated conical semi-sphere. Its diameter is 48 feet at the base and 15 feet at the top. From this point springs the panelled core supporting the balcony surrounding the "tholus," or lantern. The balcony is protected by a heavy balustered rail; access to it is gained by a marble stair constructed within the thickness of the wall to the first story of the tower, the entrance to which is on the fourth or Mansard floor and at the northwest angle of the interior dome. From the first floor above referred to, to the balcony, the ascent is by a neat and substantial circular stair of iron, the tedious mounting of which in clear weather is well repaid by the magnificent views of the city, the surrounding country and the Chesapeake Bay, the whole forming a most charming panorama, stretching over many miles till bounded by the horizon. From the clock floor of the tower to the floor of this balcony the height is 37 feet 6 inches, and from the basement floor, 194 feet.

The lantern has a diameter of 11 feet 3 inches, and a height of 22 feet 6 inches to the top of the entablature. Its circumference of 35 feet 4 inches is divided into eight parts by Corinthian columns 15 inches diameter at the base and 12 feet 6 inches high, between which are circular-headed windows. The columns and windows are elevated on a stylobate 7 feet 6 inches high. The lantern has a semi-spherical covering or roof, ornamented with moulded ribs and panels, and is 10 feet high. The whole is surmounted by an ornamental finial

9 feet 3 inches high, the total height from the basement floor to the top of the same being 236 feet.

In the lantern is hung "*Big Sam*," the bell above referred to. Its circumference at the mouth is over 18 feet, and its weight over 6,000 pounds. Its deep and sonorous voice can be heard a great distance.

The roof of the edifice, like the tower, is also in its framing composed of cast iron, and is certainly the largest, and in all probability the only one constructed almost entirely of this metal, at the present time, in this country. In detail it is extremely novel, and interesting in its lightness and simplicity. On the four angle wings it rises higher than on the intermediates, very nearly approaching the height of the centre wing entablature. All the roofs are covered with "Peach Bottom" slate, secured on iron laths. The angles of the various roofs are relieved by heavily moulded galvanized iron architraves, as also their tops, profusely decorated with cast zinc ornaments; the whole is finished with rich cornices of the same material and surmounted by an ornamental crest railing of cast iron. The height of the angle roofs is 24 feet; those on the intermediate roofs are 12 feet to the top of their cornices. All the down spouts, gutters and flashings are of heavy copper, the former being built in the walls and connecting with the drains. The building is protected against lightning by a copper cable rod, and this is again connected with the down spouts referred to, thus forming a new and novel mode of taking advantage of the conducting power of the material so conveniently at hand.

Passing from the exterior to the interior, one is immediately struck by the roomy and well lighted corridors, varying in width from 10 to 16 feet. The floors are all tiled in black and white marble tiles and borders, with

marble skirtings or washboards to the walls; the floor pattern of the tiling varies on each story. All the corridors are regularly divided by projecting pilasters, with moulded caps and arches of segment and semi-circular form. The ceilings are finished flat and are enriched by cornices and centre pieces.

The heights of the various stories are as follows:

Cellar, from floor to floor,	. . .	12 feet 6 inches.
Basement story, from floor to floor,	. . .	15 " 6 "
First principal story, from floor to floor,	20 "	
Second " " " " " "	20 "	
Mansard story,	20 "	

They are approached by four large iron stairways, very ornamental in design, each leading from the cellar to the top or Mansard floor, and are located on the right and left of the dome, opposite the Holliday and North Street entrances.

The whole building is thoroughly fire-proof. All the floors throughout are constructed with rolled iron beams, with intervening brick arches, and their tops concreted to a uniform level. The under side of these arches where they—as they do in a majority of the departments—constitute the ceilings, are plastered following the arched form, the underside of the beams being moulded and panelled to form ribs which, connecting as they approach the side walls with the surrounding cornices, make a most elegant finish. The floors of the various rooms are laid with the very best Georgia yellow pine, and are magnificently carpeted. All the rooms, although the whole building is heated by hot water (of which we shall speak hereafter), are provided with open fire-places, laid with fire-brick and cased with soapstone, and finished with white Italian statuary or dove-colored Champlain marbles. Those of the principal departments are of most elaborate design and finish.

While, as before observed, the entire structure is fire-proof, each department is provided with especially constructed vaults, thus placing the safety of the municipal records beyond any contingency on that score. In all the principal offices they are two stories in height, finished with iron floors and brick arches, massive iron frames and double doors, the latter secured by combination locks and bolt gearing of especial design and most approved construction. All the windows are glazed with French plate glass in single lights, and are provided with panelled and pivoted inside shutters. The above, as also the doors, panelled wainscoting, and usual wood finish of an interior, is of walnut in all the principal departments, only the subordinate rooms being finished in white pine; the latter is grained in imitation of walnut, and, while inviting the closest scrutiny, almost defies discovery. The greater part of the wood-work is polished, the mouldings ebonized and finished in shellac.

The administrative rooms of the Water, the Tax, Comptroller and Registrar's departments are furnished with elaborate marble counters, composed of Italian white, Belgian black, Champlain, dove, Tennessee, maiden's blush, and other colored varieties, the whole most beautifully finished and highly polished.

Adjacent to and connected with each department are dressing-rooms, affording all necessary conveniences; they are also liberally provided for the public, and are all finished in walnut and polished marble, the latter material also being used for the wainscott and floors. Each room is furnished with marble wash stands, and the most liberal supply of water.

As the above description and explanations apply to the general finish of the various interiors, and a glance at the plans of the different stories will serve to show

their uses and occupants, we shall now pass to those more especially designed and embellished. Undoubtedly the most striking feature of the interior is the rotunda, situated about the middle of the centre wing, and by galleries forming the connecting link with the eastern and western corridors on the first, second and third floors. The plan of the rotunda is, as its name implies, circular, with a diameter of 44 feet at the base and a height of 119 feet and 3 inches to the stained glass light which crowns its dome. In its horizontal divisions it agrees with the heights of the different stories already given. The walls on each floor that form its circumference are divided into eight divisions by enriched pilasters and imposts, with elaborately finished caps, bases and archivolts. The order of the first story is Roman Doric, of the second Roman Ionic, and of the third—which, commencing upon the top gallery, forms the base of the dome proper—Roman Corinthian; the latter are 4 feet wide across the face and 41 feet 9 inches high. All the above work is composed of Scagliola marble of different varieties, that of the first floor being Tennessee, the second Lisbon, the last Sienna; all are highly polished. The compartments formed by the pilasters are occupied by the entering archways, alternating with niches and windows. Above the Corinthian pilasters is a full entablature of the same order, surmounted by a stylobate divided by panelled pedestals from which spring the ribs of the dome over each of the pilasters referred to, the space between the pedestals being filled with enriched balusters.

The pilasters of the dome or ceiling of the rotunda (which, as also the whole body of the work, is built in brick) are panelled, crowned with appropriate caps, from which spring moulded semi-circular arches and

smaller ribs; the latter mitreing with and forming a part of the decoration of the eye of the semi-sphere forming the ceiling referred to. The well, or eye, is 12 feet in diameter, and filled with a rich stained-glass light, divided by circular panels into a central and four surrounding compartments, the first bearing the seal of the city, the latter, emblematical female figures representing Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts, the intervening space being filled in with plassic trophies. On the dust board of the corona at the top of the entablature above referred to, and sufficiently back to be out of observation, is a circle of gaslights, over 200 in number, for the purpose of illuminating the rotunda when desired. They, as also the other lights already referred to, are lit by electricity by the simple turning of a crank. The galleries, of which mention has also been made, have a width of 11 feet 9 inches, entirely constructed of polished marble, and are supported on columns, the first story being of Tennessee, of the Doric order; the second story of the Ionic order; and it, as also all the ballance of the work, of white Italian marble. The latter columns are elevated on pedestals, with polished marble balusters forming the rail. Each story has its appropriate entablature, that of the third story being finished with a balustrade, pedestals and balusters similar to the one just described; the pedestals are surmounted with elaborate bronze posts 5 feet high, supporting coronas of lights. From the wall pilasters on each floor spring brackets to match.

The openings on the Mansard floor looking into the rotunda also have marble balustrades. The ceilings of the galleries are finished with ribs, and panelled; the floors are tiled in radiated courses, that of the first

floor being of Mosaic pattern of variegated marbles, forming eight-pointed stars, which, starting from the centre and overlying each other, finish at the base of the columns; the whole combination, with its picturesque perspective effect through the arches of the different stories, and the play of light and shade, forming an elegant and finished whole that must be seen to be appreciated.

The two Council chambers and large hall situated on the second principal story are similar in design and execution. The Council chambers are 40 feet square, the large hall 40 feet wide and 140 feet long; their height is 35 feet. The latter room is intended for public receptions and similar uses. It was used on the occasion of the funeral *cortege* of the late Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Henry Wilson, passing through this city, his body lying in state in the rotunda, and visited by thousands, while the committee in charge were entertained in this room as the guests of the city. The walls of the above rooms are decorated with fluted and polished scagliola marble pilasters, in sienna, dove and verd-antique, with Corinthian caps cast of brass, elegantly chased and heavily gilt. The pilasters rest on panelled pedestals, which are continued and form the wainscott, and are surmounted by a rich entablature in the same order. From this rises the ceiling, arched or cored in the angles, tastefully divided and relieved by the boldly projecting ribs which spring from above or rather over the pilasters, and finishing in the centre with deeply recessed plafonds. The stucco finish in these rooms, as also in the Mayor's reception room (referred to hereafter), is of the richest and most elaborate character, the mouldings being all ornamented, while countless modillions, rosettes and drops add to the magnificent effect.

Between the Council chambers are the various committee and dressing rooms necessary and appropriate to them. The Presidents of the Branches have their platforms and chairs facing each other, with ample provision for the members, clerks, and the press. The drapery, carpets and furniture are most elegant, and the rooms are lighted by massive bronze and gilt chandeliers, supplemented by numerous side brackets with clustered lights. Galleries accessible from the west floor are constructed in each of the chambers for the accommodation of the public.

The Mayor's reception room, on the first floor, and immediately connected with his office, is 20 feet wide and 40 feet long; the height is 20 feet. Here again the walls are decorated with polished scagliola pilasters, panelled in brocatella and verd-antique marbles, inlaid. They are in the Roman Doric order, with a highly embellished base and entablature. The ceiling is flat, divided by enriched ribs into deeply sunk panels, from the centre one of which hangs pendant a magnificent crystal and gilt chandelier. The gas fixtures were all furnished from the celebrated works of CORNELIUS & SONS, of Philadelphia, from original and most artistic designs. The furniture in this room is in polished ebony and gilt buhl, and, with its immense plate mirrors, is most gorgeous in its effect.

The whole building was furnished under the direct superintendence of Mr. P. HANSON HISS, and has been done in the most elegant and at the same time durable manner. The whole of the furniture was manufactured from especial designs, of mahogany and walnut, and by the best makers in Baltimore.

The cellar is devoted to the storage of fuel and the accommodation of the heating apparatus. For the latter

purpose there are four immense boilers located near the extreme angles of the building, and so arranged and connected that they can be used jointly or separately. The system employed is that of hot water and what is usually termed the indirect mode; that is, fresh air is taken from appropriate openings on the outside of the building and conducted into large receptacles or apartments built of brick. Coils of cast iron pipe, aggregating miles, are placed in these, which, being filled with water heated to 190° circulating from and to the boilers, form the radiating surfaces. The air in passing through these coils is warmed by the contact, and rises upwards in strong and steady currents to the various rooms and corridors through flues especially constructed for this purpose. While thus abundant measures for the heating have been made, the important subject of ventilation has not been overlooked; and before closing this "article" we will endeavor to give a brief description of the means employed for securing this essential of health and comfort—means which have proved eminently satisfactory in this especially difficult branch of science, marked by such frequent failures in the results, and which in the new City Hall has, by competent judges, been declared the most successful in the country, and in itself a monument to the Architect who designed and brought it and the building to such happy termination.

The ventilation of the building is divided into four parts, each division forming one quarter of the entire edifice, the line of separation being the centres of the different street fronts. In the court yards, in the respective angles corresponding to the above division, are built four ventilating stacks 8 feet square on the interior, and over 100 feet high. Through the centre of these shafts pass cast iron pipes 2 feet in diameter,

the same serving as the smoke flues for the boilers above referred to, and the heat of which, from October 1st to May 1st (the period of their use), rarifies the surrounding air, causing a strong upward current and consequent vacuum. A grate is arranged in the base of the shafts for the production of the same result during the intervening summer months, thus keeping the heat consequent thereto entirely out of the building. On each story the corridor ceilings are 2 feet less in height than the rooms communicating therewith. This space of 2 feet forms the air chamber, or duct, and into it from every room connect the appropriate flues with their respective openings. These ducts again connect directly with the shafts, and must necessarily supply the vacuum produced by the rising of the rarified current above referred to, thus drawing and sucking in from each of the rooms the wanted supply, and thereby producing, gently and without any sensible draught, a continuous circulation of fresh and wholesome air.

Trusting that the above description of this great work is both comprehensive and plain, it is but justice to add the names of those who so ably and faithfully labored to produce it, and to whose credit it will ever stand as an enduring monument.

GEORGE A. FREDERICK, *Architect and Superintendent.*

JOHN J. PURCELL, *Resident Superintendent.*

NAMES OF THE CONTRACTORS.

Excavation — THOMAS MURRAY.

Concreting and Masonry — JOHN OLIVER.

Bricks — MESSRS. F. & H. WEHR and JAMES R. BUSEY.

Bricklaying — HENRY E. LOANE.

Lumber — HOWARD E. SWAIN and WM. E. BANKS.

Carpenter Work — WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

Exterior Marble and Marble Work—M. A. Sisson,
JOS. G. LOANE and NICHOLAS ACKER.

Blue Stone—JOSEPH OLIVER.

Galvanized Iron and Cresting—J. W. GEDDES.

Slating—MESSRS. LEWESTINE, GARTHE & SCHMICK.

Copper Work—E. MILLS.

Phoenix Beams—MESSRS. BARTLETT, ROBBINS & CO.

Iron Roofs—MESSRS. BARTLETT, ROBBINS & CO.

Tower of Dome—WENDELL BOLLMAN.

Interior Stairs—WENDELL BOLLMAN.

Brass Caps—MESSRS. BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.

Plastering—MESSRS. GEORGE W. STARR & SON.

Painting, Graining and Polishing—MESSRS. EMMART &
QUARTLEY.

Interior Marble Work—HUGH SISSON.

Mantels—MESSRS. BERAU & SON.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting—DAVID FOSTER.

Plumbing Materials and Bell—MESSRS. JOSHUA REG-
ESTER & SONS.

Electric Apparatus and Clocks—MESSRS. AUGUST HAHN
& CO.

Heating Apparatus—MESSRS. BARTLETT, ROBBINS & CO.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures—MESSRS. CORNELIUS &
SONS.

Bronzed Posts and Lamps—MESSRS. ROBT. WOOD & CO.

Safes, Doors and Locks—AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO.

Hardware—MESSRS. COLUMBUS STEWART & SONS.

Furniture—MESSRS. ROBERT RENWICK & SONS, HAR-
RINGTON & MILLS, JENKINS & SON, JOSEPH THOMAS
& CO.

Carpets—MESSRS. G. S. GRIFFITHS & CO.

Paints—MESSRS. WILLIAM JILLARD & CO.

Plate Glass—MESSRS. SEIM & EMORY.

Stained Glass—JOHN W. GERNHARDT.

Wire Work—MESSRS. DUFUR & CO.



NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, MD.
ELEVATION ON HOLLIDAY ST.

Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

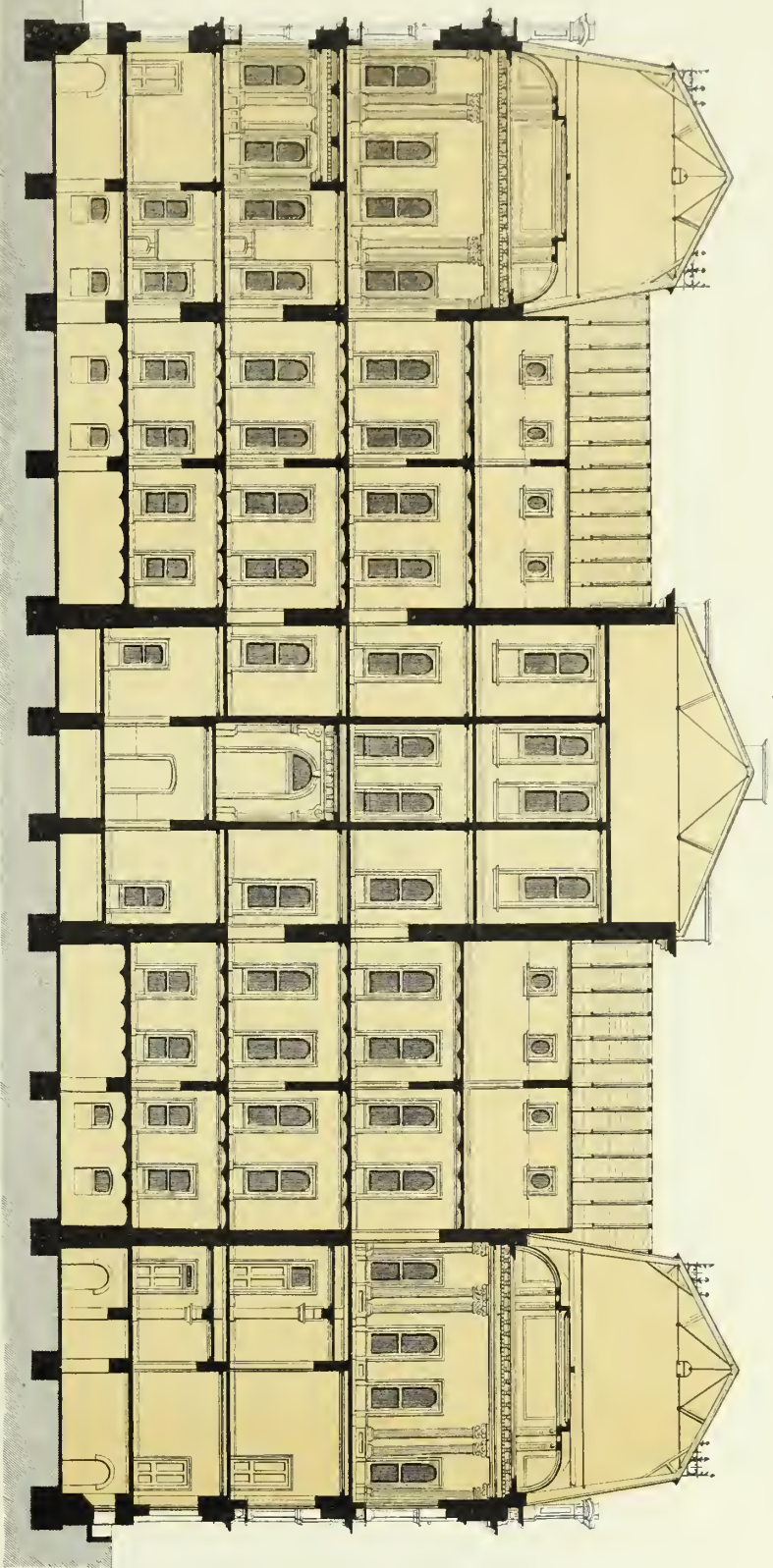
*Geo. A. Frederick, Archt.
Baltimore Md.*



NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, MD.
ELEVATION ON LEXINGTON ST.

Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

*Geo. A. Frederick, Archt.
Baltimore, Md.*

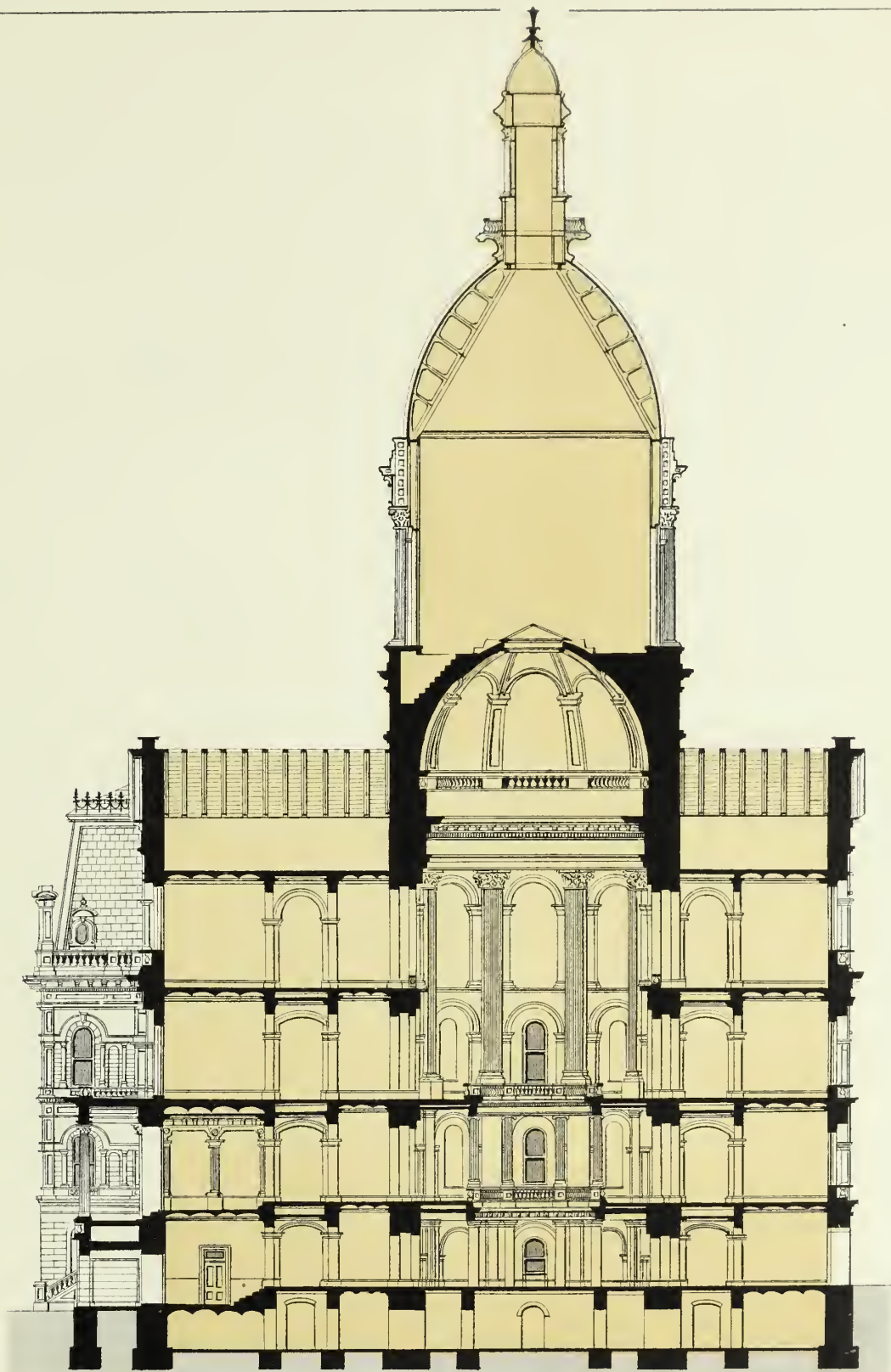


NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, MD.
SECTION ON LINE A-B.

Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

Engrs. Albert S. Collins

Geo. J. Frederick, Archt.
Baltimore, Md.

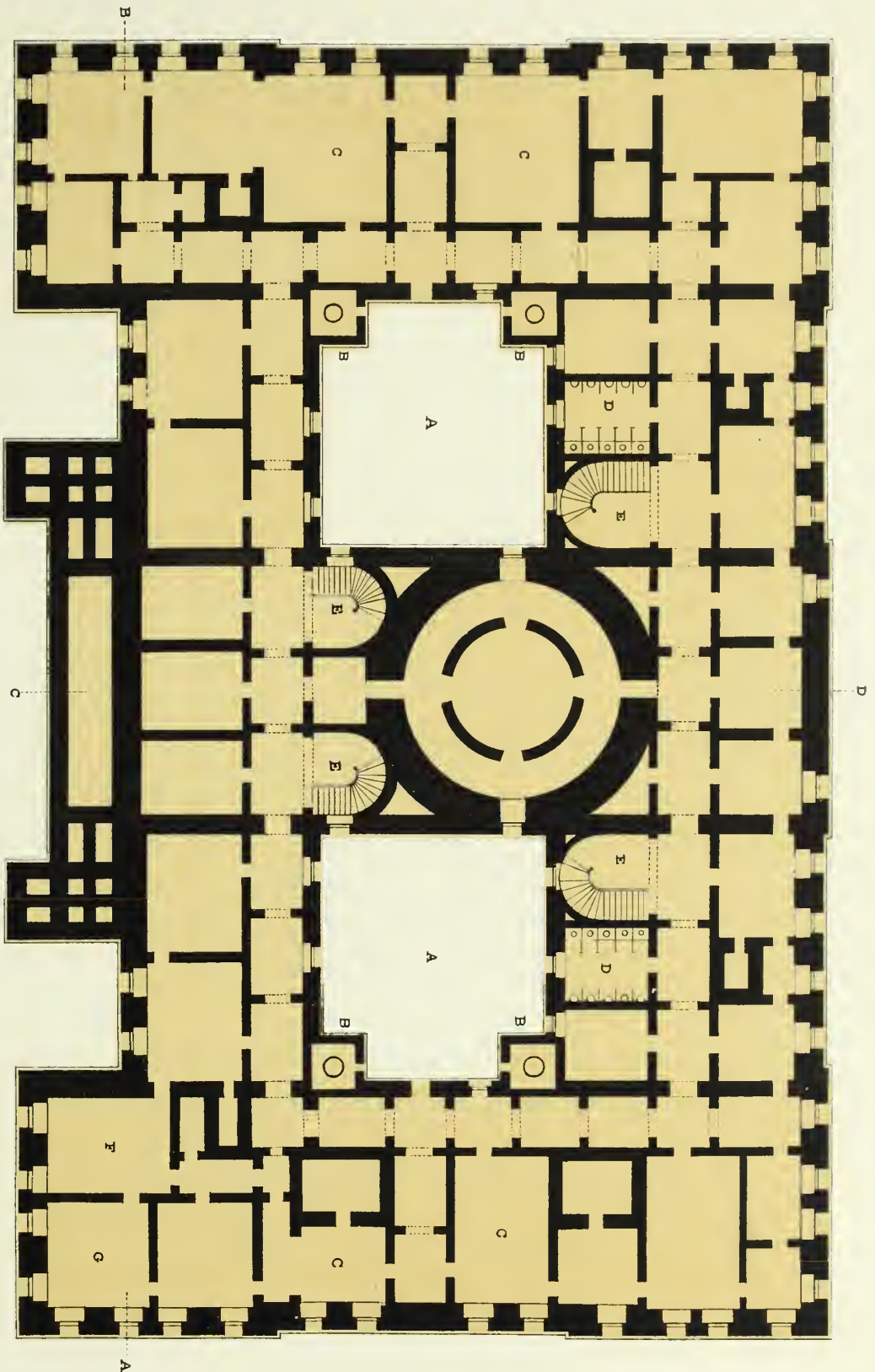


NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, MD.
SECTION ON LINE C-D.

Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

Lath & A. Rosen & Co. Baltimore

*Geo. A. Frederick, Archt.
Baltimore, Md.*

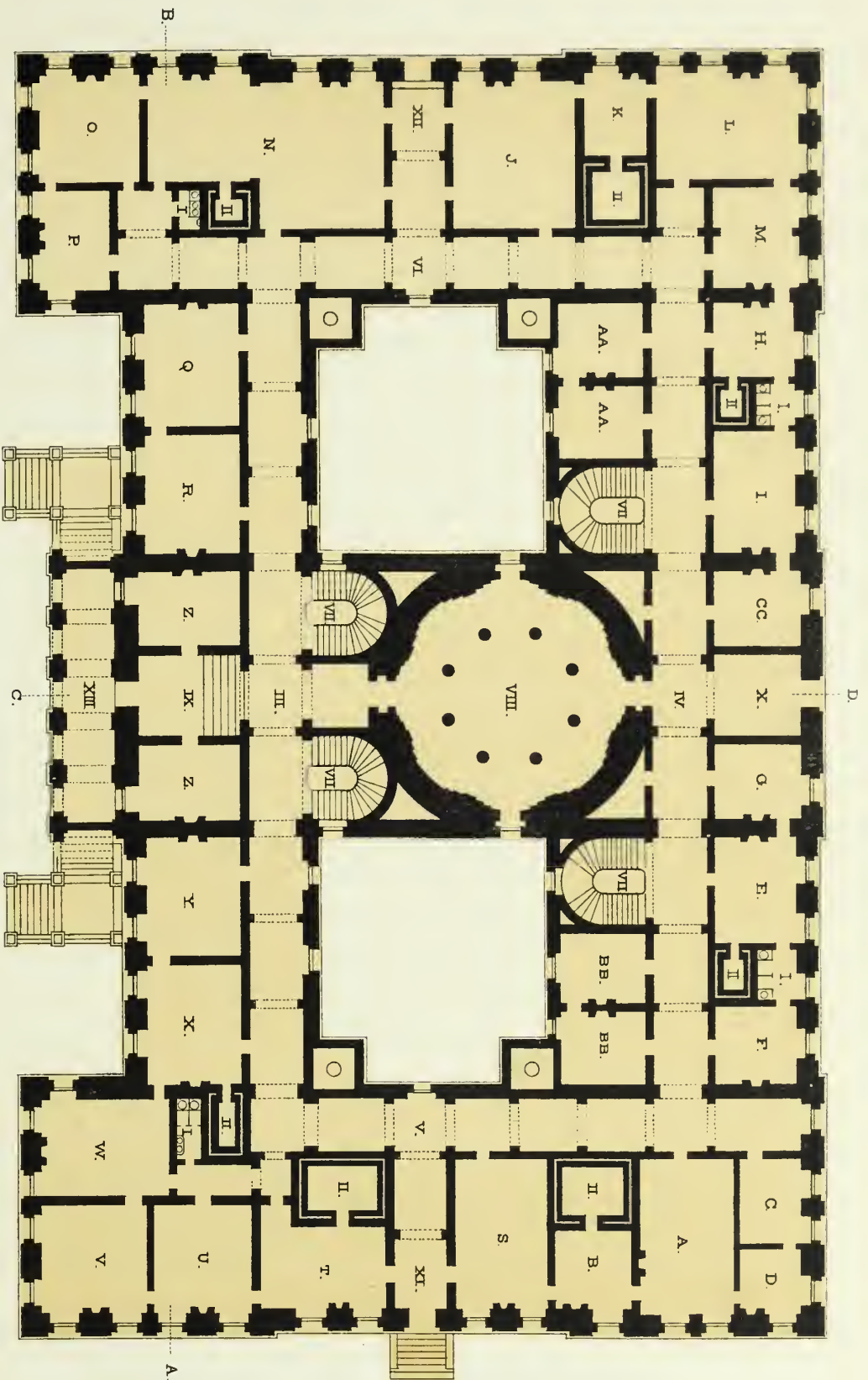


Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, MD.
PLAN OF CELLAR FLOOR.

A. Heen & Co. Balto.

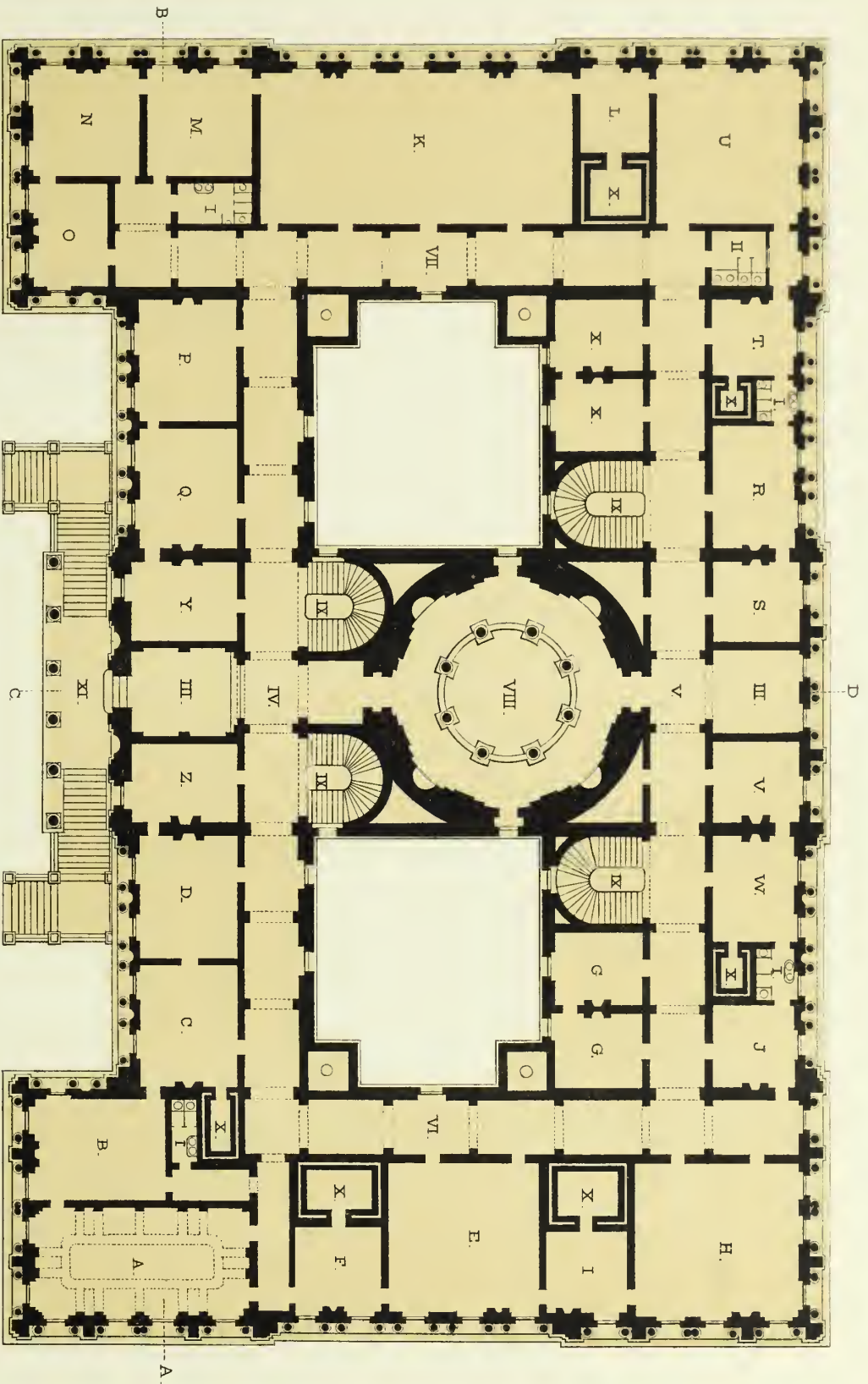
*Geo. A. Frederick, Archt.
Baltimore, Md.*



NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, MD.
PLAN OF BASEMENT FLOOR.

Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

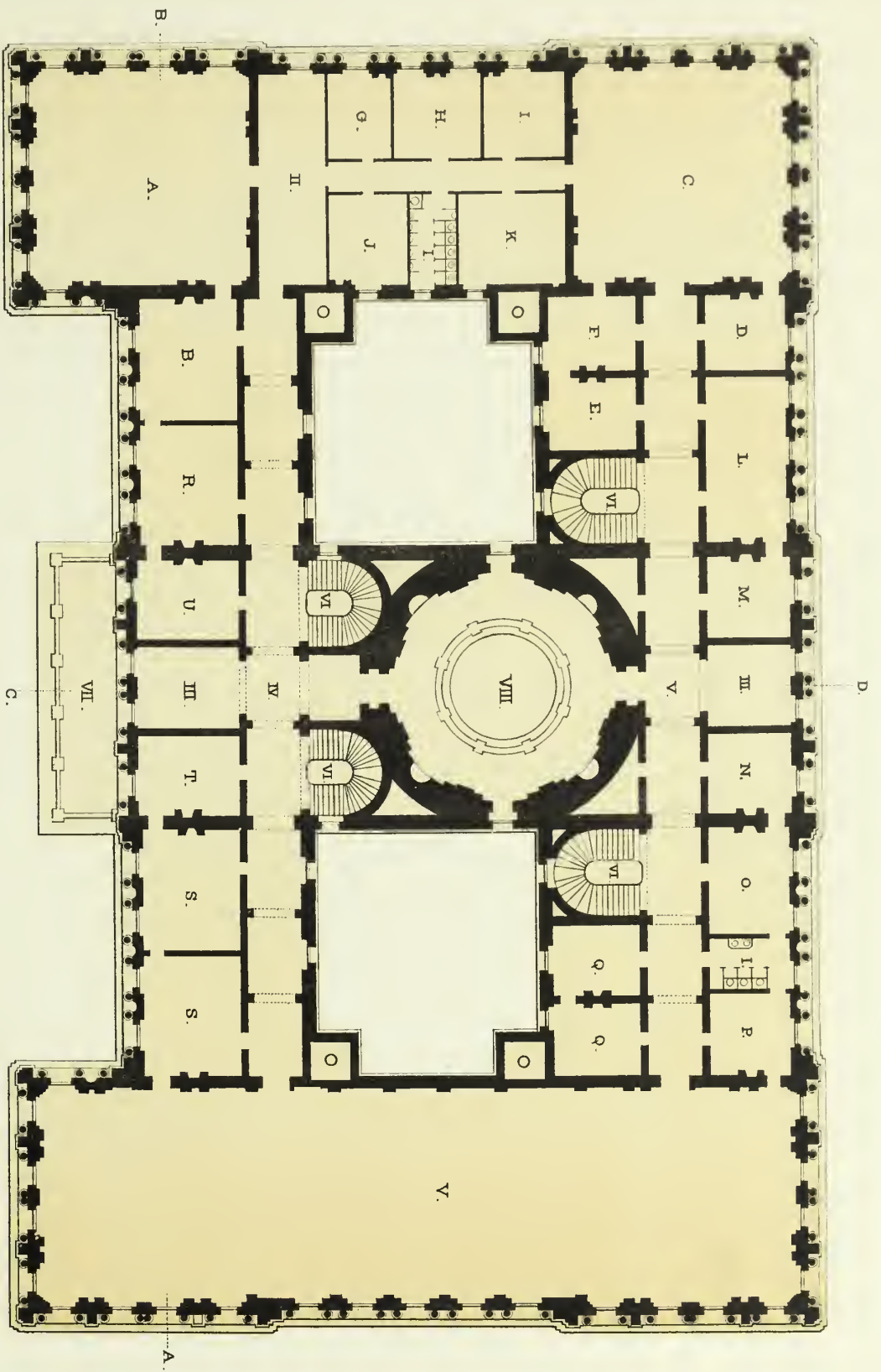
Geo. A. Frederick, Archt.
Baltimore, Md.



NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, M.D.
 PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

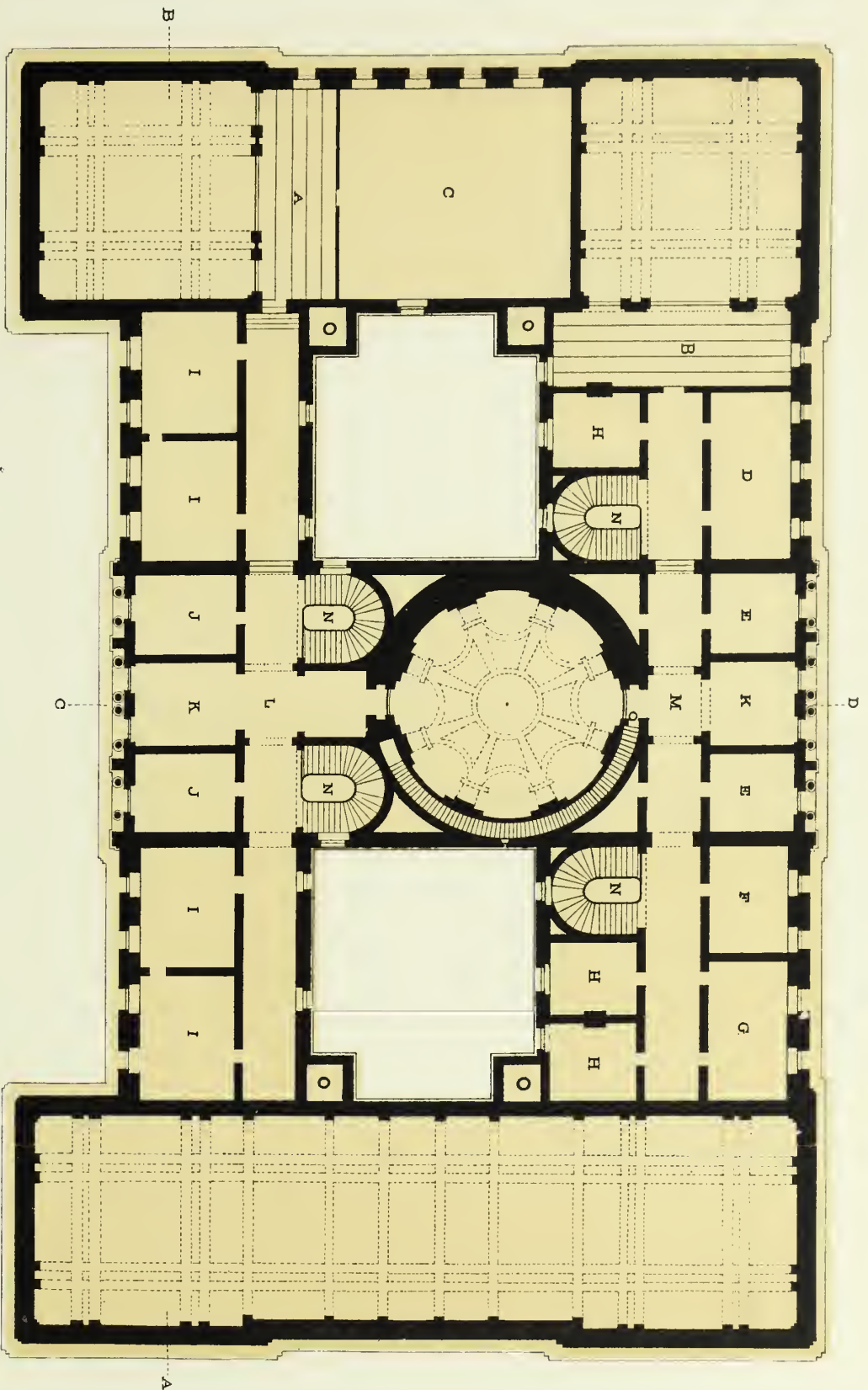
*Geo. A. Fendrick, Archt.
 Baltimore, Md.*



NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, M.D.
 PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

Geo. A. Frederick, Archt.
 Baltimore, Md.

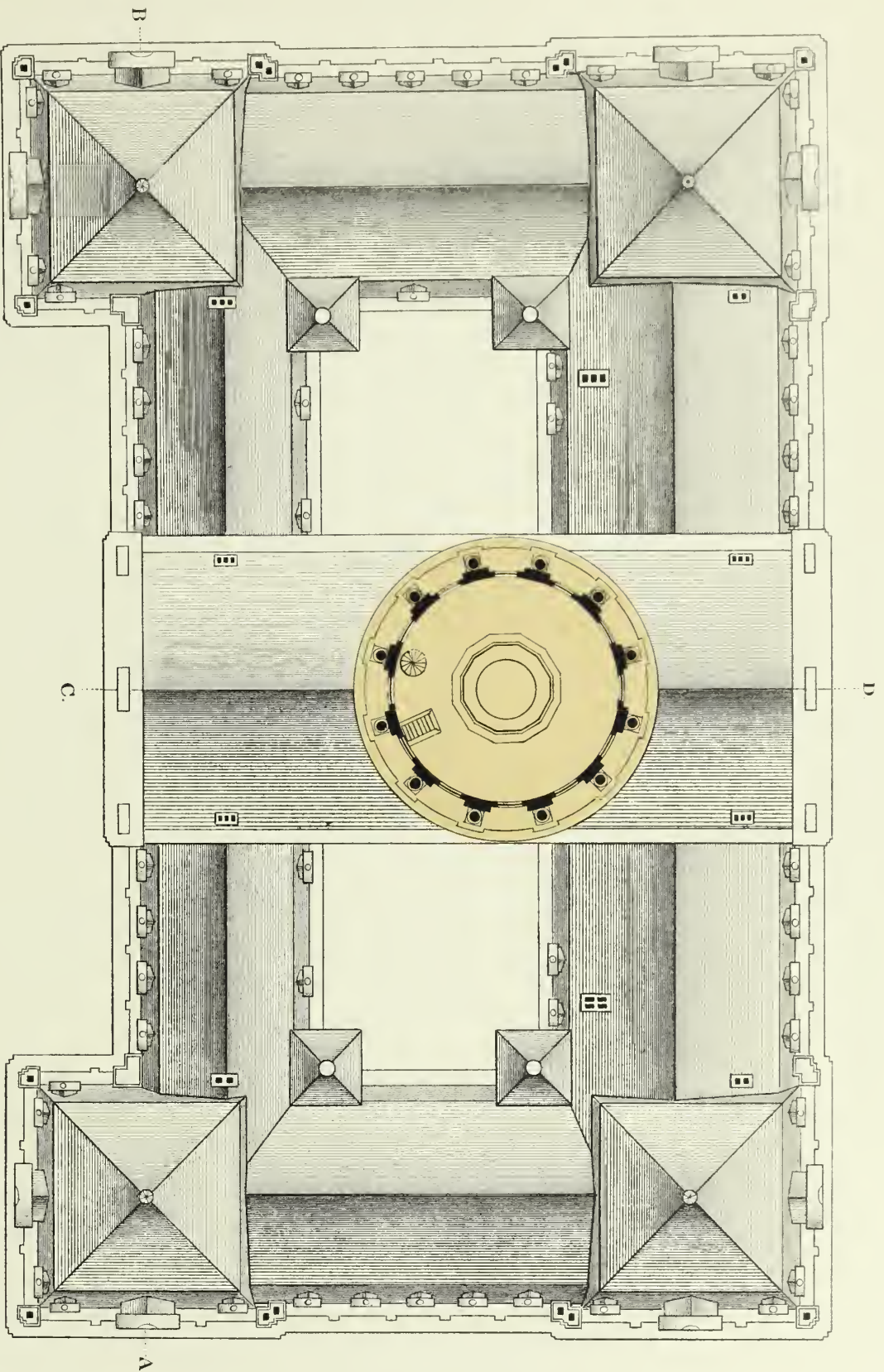


Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, MD. PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR

Albion C. Ballou

Geo. A. Freeland, Archt.
Baltimore, Md.



NEW CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, MD.
PLAN OF ROOF AND DOME.

Scale 30 feet to 1 inch.

Edited by Alfred C. Ballou.

Oco. A. Frederick, Archt.
Baltimore, Md.

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

CELLAR FLOOR.

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
A—Open Courts,	42	0	by	45	9
B—Ventilating Stacks.					
C—Boiler Rooms.					
D—Water Closets and Urinals.					
E—Stairways.					
F—Battery Room,	18	3	by	23	6
G— do do	19	8	“	20	3

BASEMENT FLOOR.

City Commissioner's Department.

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
A—City Commissioner's Clerks,	17	6	by	28	9
B— do do Private Room,	14	2	“	14	3
C—Assistant City Commissioner,	11	9	“	15	9
D— do do do —Private Room,	11	9	“	12	0

Inspector of Buildings.

E—Inspector's Clerks,	15	0	by	19	6
F— do do	14	8	“	15	0
G—Inspector's Private Room,	14	0	“	16	0

Fire Department.

H—Fire Commissioners' Clerks,	14	0	by	15	0
I—Fire Commissioners,	15	0	“	22	4

BASEMENT FLOOR — *Continued.**Health Department.*

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
J—Health Commissioner's Clerks,	23	00	by	28	00
K— do do do	12	00	"	15	03
L—Assistant Health Commissioner,	19	06	"	26	02
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S—Marshal's Office,	17	02	by	27	10
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U—Private Board Room,	18	07	"	20	03
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BB—Inspector of Gas Metres,	13	05	"	15	09
CC—Trustees of the Alms House,	14	00	"	16	00

I—Water Closets and Urinals.

II—Vaults.

III—East Corridor, 10 feet wide.

IV—West do 10 " "

V—North do 10 " "

VI—South do 10 " "

VII—Stairways.

VIII—Rotunda, 42 " in diam.

IX—Holliday Street Entrance.

X—North do do

XI—Lexington do do

XII—Fayette do do

XIII—Arcade.

FIRST FLOOR.

Mayor's Department.

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
A—Mayor's Reception Room,	20	06	by	40	00
B—do Private Room,	18	06	"	24	00
C—do Office and Secretary,	18	00	"	22	02
D—do Clerks,	18	00	"	22	02

Comptroller's Department.

E—Clerks,	27	10	by	28	00
F—Comptroller's Private Office,	15	04	"	16	00
G—do Archives,	13	05	"	16	00

Register's Department.

H—Clerks,	29	00	by	30	06
I—Register's Private Office,	14	06	"	14	06
J—Stock Room,	15	00	"	15	00

Tax Department.

K—Clerks,	27	10	by	58	00
L—Clerk of Errors,	12	00	"	15	06
M—Taxes in Arrears,	19	00	"	20	00
N—Appeal Tax Court,	19	06	"	20	00
O—Clerk of Appeal Tax,	13	09	"	19	00
P—City Collector,	18	00	"	22	02
Q—Bailiffs,	18	00	"	22	02

Public School Department.

R—Superintendent,	15	00	by	22	04
S—Assistant Superintendent,	14	08	"	16	00
T—Secretary School Board,	14	00	"	15	00
U—Board Room,	26	06	"	29	00

Commission of Opening Streets.

V—Commissioners,	14	08	by	16	00
W—do	15	00	"	19	06

FIRST FLOOR — *Continued.**Park Commission.*

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
X — Commissioners,	13	5	by	16	0
Y — McDonogh School Fund,	14	4	"	19	0
Z — Superintendent of City Hall,	14	4	"	19	0

I — Water Closets and Urinals.

II — Ladies' Toilet.

III — Loggia.

IV — East Corridor, 10 feet wide.

V — West do 10 " "

VI — North do 10 " "

VII — South do 10 " "

VIII — Rotunda, 42 " diam.

IX — Stairways.

X — Vaults.

XI — Portico.

SECOND FLOOR.

	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
A — First Branch of City Council,	40	3	by	40	6
B — President of First Branch of the City Council— Private Room,	18	0	"	22	4
C — Second Branch of City Council,	40	3	"	40	6
D — President of Second Branch of the City Council— Private Room,	14	0	"	15	0
E — Clerk to Second Branch,	13	7	"	16	0
F — Committee Room,	13	7	"	16	0
G — do do	12	0	"	15	3
H — do do	15	3	"	16	0
I — do do	15	3	"	15	8
J — do do	14	0	"	16	6
K — do do	16	6	"	20	0
L — City Library,	15	0	"	30	8
M — Librarian,	14	8	"	16	0
N — Water Board,	14	8	"	16	0
O — do do	15	0	"	19	6
P — Managers House of Refuge,	15	0	"	15	0
Q — City Surveyor,	13	7	"	16	0
R — Law Department,	18	0	"	22	4

SECOND FLOOR — *Continued.*

	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
S—Civil Engineer Water Department,	18	0	by	22 4
T—Port Warden,	14	8	“	19 0
U—Headquarters First Brigade, M. N. G.,	14	8	“	19 0
V—Grand Public Hall,	40	6	“	141 6
I—Water Closets and Urinals.				
H—Lobby,	13	0	by	39 7
III—Loggia.				
IV—East Corridor,	10	feet	wide.	
V—West do	10	“	“	
VI—Stairways.				
VII—Balcony.				
VIII—Rotunda,	42	“	diam.	

THIRD FLOOR.

	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
A—Gallery to First Branch City Council,	14	0	by	39 7
B—do Second do do do	13	6	“	44 0
C—Retired Books,	39	3	“	44 0
D—do do	15	0	“	30 8
E—do do	14	8	“	16 0
F—do do	15	0	“	19 6
G—do do	15	0	“	25 2
H—do do	13	7	“	16 0
I—do do	18	0	“	22 4
J—do do	14	8	“	19 0
K—Loggia.				
L—East Corridor,	10	feet	wide.	
M—West do	10	“	“	
N—Stairways.				
O—Stairway to Dome.				

